The German Tribune

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Bonn holds back from hot rhetoric over Cambodia

For the time being the Federal government is working on the assumption that President Nixon still proposes to pull out of Vietnam and has no intention of making the Cambodian operation a turning-point in his South-East Asian policy.

Rolf Pauls, Bonn's ambassador in Washington, certainly seems to have come to this conclusion. The Cambodian operation would thus be a temporary military move designed to protect the Allied flank in Vietnam for which the President has opted in full awareness of the grave political risks involved.

This flanking manoeuvre is accordingly designed primarily to provide the undermined, decaying military regime in South Vietnam with a chance of survival.

This interpretation, on which Bonn is basing its entire approach in an affair that is most unpleasant for the Federal government too, is viewed dubiously in other European capitals.

It is doubtful whether the people that matter in Washington foresaw the unanimity of Europe's reaction to the Cambodia decision. They certainly failed to inform all allied governments in Europe, let alone consult them.

This too came as something of a shock. No doubt unintentionally Washington has shown complete disregard for its Allies. US ambassador Kenneth Rush has neither asked to see the Chancellor or Foreign Minister nor has Ambassador Pauls been requested to call on the State Department.

Detailed information permitting clearer insight into the reasons behind the American decision to widen the war has thus not been forthcoming and other European governments seem to be in the same position, which is none too good for Nato.

It is nonetheless a matter of course that the Federal government is taking the greatest care to ensure that the relationship of trust between this country and America is not jeopardised on Cambodia's account, neither in thought nor in public atterance. This relationship is to be maintained whatever happens.

There is no intention whatsoever of allowing this country to be harnessed into an anti-Nixon front. That would be strictly contrary to Bonn's interests, which are being kept firmly in mind at this moment of confusion.

Which is not, of course, to say that there are not members of the government who would not have preferred demonstrative silence to be Bonn's reaction to Mr Nixon's marching-orders. They note the embarrassed evasiveness of post-de Gaulle France.

The build-up by means of development aid and trade of a modest Federal Republic influence in Asia has hardly been noticed by politicians. Bonn has time anyway. Yet not even this is the main reason why the Federal government is upset by the Cambodian operation.

Bonn's anxiety (in the fullest meaning of the word) derives from European, Mediterranean and international political repercussions of America's recent involvement in the continental and social revolutionary disruptions of Asia.

This anxiety even goes so far as to wonder whether the Salt talks in Vienna might not now be overshadowed to the detriment of this country's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, which is a distinct possibility.

The prospects of eliminating potential bones of contention in Europe and surrounding areas will be nil if America does not pull out of Vietnam, preferring instead to seek a military solution again.

The reduction of US troop presence in Central Europe will be alarmingly accelerated should American sacrifices in terms of men and money in the Asian labyrinth assume the proportions of an overwhelming political burden.

As far as Bonn is concerned this approach is a sine qua non of the precautionary measures that are being undertaken together with other European allies with a view to containing the Cambodian business and its political consequences.

Foreign Minister Scheel's Asian tour assumes increasing importance in the circumstances. Between Djakarta and Tokyo he will need to support everything he can that is likely to help Bonn's ally America to extricate itself from Cambodia without harm.

Neither Willy Brandt nor Walter Scheel overestimate this possibility. They fully realise that the Federal Republic as a medium-size and medium-quality Continental power can exercise only a limited influence on the muscle-flexing of a superpower.

Bonn has no intentions of smuggling its signature in among the list of signatories of the 1954 Geneva agreement of Indo-China or the 1962 Laos agreement. Bonn's anxiety and the diplomatic activity undertaken with anxiety as the keynote will be kept within modest, reasonable limits synchronised between the Chancellor, the Foreign Minister and his future State Secretary.

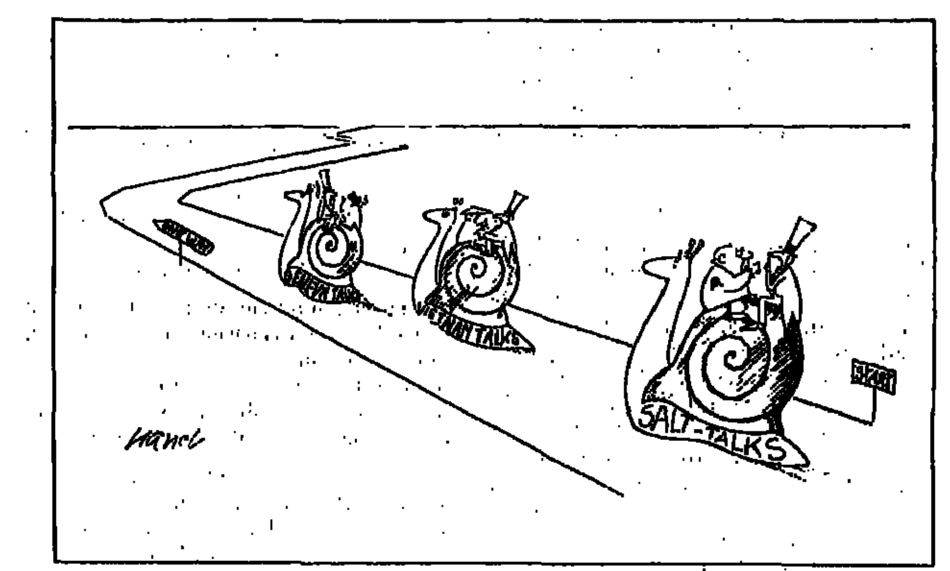
The desire to send a diplomatic note not only to Washington, Moscow, London and Paris but also to Asian governments has come out uppermost. This can only be of benefit.

Foreign Minister Scheel's Asian tour may prove useful over and above information and maintenance of contacts in the present confused situation. There are possibilities of action in Djakarta and Tokyo.

The opportunity of doing the United States a good turn by playing a part in holding open an acceptable political solution to the Indo-China conflict must be grasped.

Jürgen Tern

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 May 1970)



The peace race

(Cartoon: Hanel/DER VOLKSWIRT)

IN THIS ISSUE

Moscow consolidates grip on East Bloc nations

The new support and friendship pact between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is obviously intended by Moscow to be an unanswerable restatement of its hegemony over its Eastern allies. This must be the conclusion to arrive at now that the men from the Kremlin have left Prague on their way home.

For the first time Moscow has secured far-reaching treaty rights to intervene in an Eastern Bloc country. The Prague pact describes the defence of Socialism as the joint duty of all socialist countries. It contains more than the usual pledges of support in the event of attack from without, though.

According to the terms of the treaty *Moscow is also obliged to intervene in the* event of domestic crises. The extensible intervention clause, Paragraph Five of the agreement, permits the Soviet Union to take necessary measures against Czechoslovakia to defend the socialist achievements of the people and the security and independence of both countries.

This ruling allows Moscow to avoid setting a date for Soviet military withdrawal from Czechoslovakia. The highly significant protection clause extends to all sectors including the economy.

The Brezhnev doctrine, reckoned in the Eastern Bloc to be a Western defamation, remains vaguely defined as far as the details are concerned but the doctrine of limited sovereignty of socialist countries nonetheless represents a threat to all attempts to pursue an independent policy.

In Prague the Soviet Union has in any case indirectly warned Eastern Europe once again against going it alone. The *final communiqué of the Prague meeting* emphasises that in foreign policy the USSR and Czechoslovakia attach prime importance to the unity of the socialist countries and the socialist community.

The new agreement is without doubt intended as a model for relations within the Eastern Bloc. It is thus not unimportant that representatives of varying status *came from the various Eastern Bloc coun*tries to attend the signature and attendant celebrations.

Hungary and Rumania were content to send an emissary from their central committees.

The Prague meeting also underlined the varying force of Bonn's policy on the German Question. While the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia for the most part repeated their customary demands the head of the East Berlin delega*tion, politbureau member Albert Norden*, delivered a quiver of propaganda barbs aimed at this country.

Premier Kosygin and First Secretary Brezhnev left the room before Norden began and did not return until he had finished.

It would probably be going too far to see this as a demonstrative gesture aimed at East Berlin attacks on Chancellor Brandt and other members of the Federal government, as some observers in Prague did.

Norden's assertion that Bonn is waging an international cold war against the GDR and that Social Democratic Ministers in Bonn "do their level best to serve the interests of an inhuman capitalism" will, in view of Bonn's links of understanding with Moscow, Warsaw and the rest of Eastern Europe, merely by dismissed as outdated tactics.

(Handelsblatt, 11 May 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Problems facing International Atomic Energy Agency



Following ratification by the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain as nuclear powers and forty other countries the non-proliferation treaty came into force at the beginning of March.

In June a conference of the 103 members of the International Atomic Energy Agency is to be held in Vienna to clarify the fundamentals of the system of controls provided for in the terms of the treaty.

Discussion is badly needed. Although nearly 100 countries have already signed the non-proliferation treaty not one has yet entered into negotiations with the IAEA on an inspection agreement as required under the terms of the treaty.

Reactors are a normal export commodity nowadays but very few countries interested in building a reactor for purposes of research, power generation or desalination of seawater can boast uranium reserves, let alone costly and complicated isotope separators.

At present the five nuclear powers are alone in possessing plant for the production of fissile uranium 235. The remainder are dependent on one or other of these five for supplies of nuclear fuel.

The nuclear powers are determined to ensure that the fuel supplied and the plutonium produced as a by-product of fission are not on the quiet used for nuclear warheads. This is why controls agreements between suppliers and purchasers including inspection and careful bookkeeping have evolved.

In recent years there has been an increasing trend to transfer responsibility for inspection under the terms of bilateral agreements to the IAEA in Vienna.

In addition to transfer agreements there are project agreements, which come about when the IAEA is directly involved in promotion of a specific nuclear project (generally in developing countries) and unilateral submission, by which a country demonstrates the veracity of its policy by voluntarily allowing the IAEA to inspect its nuclear plant.

At the moment the IAEA already employs 43 inspectors from 31 countries. The inspection of nuclear installations in foreign countries is by no means their main sphere of activity, though.

For the most part they keep stock of the whereabouts of deliveries of fissile material at any given time. With the rapid development of the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy the IAEA is bound to become an important data centre.

The establishment of an international controls system is having a rough passage. Most governments signed the non-proliferation treaty without much enthusiasm and are biding their time before entering into negotiations with Vienna.

The five Euratom countries (except for France, which has not signed the treaty) have even agreed to make their ratification dependent on a satisfactory solution to the question of controls. Other countries, fearing they might then be at a disadvantage, want first to await the result of the negotiations between Euratom and the IAEA.

Compared with other countries Euratom is in a better position since it has been able, within the framework of a general transfer agreement with the United States, to develop a system of mutual controls that the Five would like to include in an agreement with the IAEA.

In confidential discussions the EEC Comission drew up a negotiation draft for Vienna at the beginning of this year. It needs only to be approved by the governments concerned.

The varying international standing of the individual countries represents a further problem for the IAEA. Not all members of the United Nations are members of the IAEA while others, this country and Switzerland, for instance, are not UN members.

Several IAEA members, even including members of the 25-country governing council, do not propose to sign the non-proliferation treaty. The GDR, on the other hand, is a member of neither yet has signed the treaty and is thus subject to inspection.

"The aim of the Authority," its statute states, "is to accelerate and increase the contribution of nuclear energy towards health and prosperity." As yet it is far from reaching this universality. It could be that the controversial non-proliferation treaty might provide leverage towards this aim.

Pierre Simonitsch
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 May 1970)

Maurer to visit Bonn in June

Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Maurer is expected to visit Bonn in the second half of June at the invitation of the Federal government, it has been announced in the Federal capital. He will be the first Premier of a communist foreign country to visit the Federal Republic.

The invitation was extended during the tenure of the Bonn Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1967. It was delivered on behalf of Kurt Kiesinger by Chancellor Brandt, then Foreign Minister, on a visit to Bucharest.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 May 1970)

FO official to visit Sofia in June

Ambassador Egon Emmel of the Foreign Office is to negotiate a new trade agreement between this country and Bulgaria in Sofia in June. Economic cooperation between the two countries is also to be discussed, he recently stated during a visit to the Bulgarian capital.

The expiring trade agreement that has been in force for several years provided for an annual exchange of goods to the value of approximately 110 million dollars. Bulgaria mainly supplies agricultural products, while this country for the most part exports machinery and other technical equipment.

(DIE WELT, 6 May 1970)

Kosygin dismisses America's reasons for Cambodia war

At a surprise press conference Soviet Premier Kosygin has not accepted the reasons given by President Nixon for intervention in Cambodia. This only goes to show how difficult it is, in view of the Soviet Union's dual role, for agreement between Russia and America to be reached.

As a great power well able to assess the balance of military power the Soviet Union would prefer to avoid a clash with the United States. As the leading communist power, on the other hand, it feels bound to do more than sympathise with communist activity designed to outflank treaties to the detriment of the West.

This is why, as far as Alexei Kosygin was concerned, communist partisans in Cambodia who play their part in forcing the United States, a great power, to capitulate in Indo-China disappear into thin air. Their existence is either ignored or disputed.

At the same time the Soviet Premier went to great pains not to prejudice Soviet national interest by aiming at breaking the chink of US-Soviet relations in sectors where the Soviet Union is genuinely interested in coming to an agreement.

So it was that not a word was heard of a possible breakdown in the Vienna talks on strategic arms limitations. Soviet economic and financial interests obviously play a part here.

Avoiding direct threats Mr Kosygin resorted to a tactic the Soviet leaders have adopted time and time again in the protracted struggle for Indo-China. He emphasised the moral and propaganda aspect by avoiding material confrontation with the United States and stressing personal confrontation with President Nixon.

"What kind of a man is this," he asked, "who preaches a transition from confrontation to negotiation and practises aggression? — Is it not cynical of the US President to talk in terms of saving America's honour while killing women and children in bombing raids on North Vietnam? — Was Nixon unable to make a shrewder assessment of the situation?"

These rhetorical questions, intended as an answer to specific queries, would seem to indicate that the Soviet Premier sets greater store by mobilising public opinion than by taking direct action to contain the American advance.

This evasive treatment of the basic issue sheds little light on the Soviet leadership's real attitude towards the reasons behind the latest crisis, particularly as Moscow is as ever careful not to give any indication as to specific difficulties in relations with communist allies, in this case Hanoi especially.

Much the same approach was adopted as regards the matter of Soviet pilots flying Arab MiGs. Mr Kosygin frankly admitted the presence of Soviet military advisers but was vague as to the uses to which they are put.

Questioned on differences of opinion among the Soviet leadership, forthcoming changes at the top and changes in economic policy the Soviet Premier dismissed everything as a fairy tale as though serious problems do not exist. Yet in certain cases the Soviet specialist press makes no bones about economic difficulties.

The press conference did not pass without a pointer, though. On being asked about relations between Moscow and Bonn, always a tricky subject, the Soviet Premier referred to his colleague Brezhnev's recent comments on foreign policy.

Increasing reference is being made in Moscow to First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. He obviously now sounds the keynote and the Moscow press conference seemed to confirm the trend.

Heinz Lathe
(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 May 1970)

More contacts betw... U.S. and EEC urg...

In order to foster a regular exch... views, to clarify mutual standpo... to avoid misunderstandings far mo... tacts ought to be established at e... parliamentary and industrial le... tween America and the Europea... mon Market, Dr Katherina Focke, ... mentary Under-Secretary to the C... lor's Office, recently told the Am... Chamber of Commerce here in ... given in Düsseldorf.

In this she was echoing ... already voiced by Chancellor ... Frau Focke went on to add tha... view the stationing of an adequ... ber of US troops in Europe is no... American contribution towards ... security but also an indispensable ... the worldwide balance of power bet... America and Russia.

US forces, backed by strategic ... strike power, were, she felt, th... guarantee of a credible deterrent ... was why a reduction of US troops ... in Western Europe could only be ... connection with a reduction ... strength of Soviet forces in East... rope.

Katherina Focke stressed that th... try's policy towards the Eastern B... only be pursued against the backg... an intact Atlantic alliance and in a... tion with progressive integratio... Western Europe.

She dealt in detail with grow... criticism of the Common Market, ... she said, was to America's adv... witness the considerable increase ... amount of US exports to EEC co...

The Common Market is also o... to American firms because of the ... lus it gives to expansion in Europe ... increase in American investme... Europe has been rendered possible ... by the dynamics of the European E... mic Community.

Agreement will soon need to be ... ed within the EEC, Dr Focke sa... on standardisation of preferences ... non-members. A reasonable solu... agricultural problems, she main... calls for long-term joint action ... concerned with the aim of es... discipline on the agricultural marke...

(Handelsblatt, 5 Ma...)

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PUBLISHER:
Friedrich Reinecke
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Eberhard Wagner
ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
Otto Heinz
EDITOR:
Alexander Anthony
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR:
Geoffrey Penny
GENERAL MANAGER:
Heinz Reinecke
Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
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■ REVIEW

Hitler's Reich collapsed 25 years ago

Chancellor Willy Brandt gave a memorial speech in the Bundestag on 8 May, the 25th anniversary of the capitulation of Hitler's Third Reich.

The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have come out strongly against the Chancellor's decision to make this speech, saying that defeats should not be celebrated and that shame and guilt are not worthy of remembrance, as if the Brandt speech were intended as some kind of jubilee jamboree!

Anyone who was among the millions of German expellees with fighter-bombers milling overhead, hunted and without direction, trudging the highways of the crumbling Reich, or like the common soldiers in east, west, north and south being overwhelmed by the advancing allied armies and herded like cattle, will know that these were days when no one was in a festive mood.

The only joy on that 8 May was that at last the majority of Germans could heave a sigh and say: "Now it is all over."

Gone were the days of pointless deaths, the all-night anxiety as soldiers sprawled in muddy bunkers, the days of having to look on helpless at the crimes of a regime that was becoming ever less thougthful — crimes the extent of which only became known gradually.

What remained on that 8 May was hunger, unemployment, uncertainty and the pain of having lost a homeland. Then and now there was no cause for celebration, but there was and is a reason to bear in mind today the paths we have trodden since 8 May 1945, paths which on that fateful day no one could have imagined.

What exactly did people in this country expect for the future? First and foremost that a totally new way of life would, *must*, begin.

None of us would have thought it possible that after the old world had disappeared into the holocaust and a whole generation of young people had fallen on the bloody battlefields, after six million Jews had been exterminated with industrial efficiency, that after all that had happened life would be *normalised* again.

Who could have thought that we would pick up the threads where we had dropped them in 1933, or to put it plainly that life would go on *as ever*? Naturally everybody thought that the Second World War holocaust, those apocalyptic six years, were the final absurdity of all wars rolled into one.

It was expected that there would be a spiritual regeneration — the life of the individual and the State would be given over to higher things.

Discussions without end, interminable debates began. Foreign papers and books were digested avidly. Important manuscripts were written and circulated. There were many surprises in store. But I think that what arose form the ruins like a phoenix, this society of economic miracles that was at first admired and later scorned, should not be depreciated as mercenary and privoted on wealth.

Anyone who lived through the times when people were underfed and led by a Fuehrer filled with envy and hate is glad to experience now how wealth has brought with it tolerance and pragmatic thought.

Never before have German people had the opportunity to live with such freedom and amid such human surroundings in their State as now. And that is a lot.

It is fairly easy to establish what happened at any particular point in history, nor is it difficult to imagine with the aid of futurologists or without what will happen in a specific phase of the future.

What is exceedingly complicated is to appreciate the state in which we find ourselves at the present moment.

For those who are perturbed that the Europe of which we all dreamed in those dreadful days took so long to come about there is the following story as consolation.

A senior Italian official who belongs to the commission set up in 1945 to draw anew the French-Italian frontier recounts how the French were quick to claim every hill in the border area on the assumption that in time of war the Italians could set up a machine-gun battery there.

The same Italian was present years later in Rome when the governments of Paris and Rome discussed the Montblanc tunnel project. Experts from the Defence Ministry, he recalls, gave stern warnings about this project. There argument was that the French could use it to send tanks into Italy without any difficulty.

Compared with these arguments, both of which could have come from 1870, we have come a good deal further in the West than impatient people claim.

And in the East? At the end of the First World War the Habsburg monarchy, the middleman between East and West of almost a thousand years standing was in ruins. At the end of the Second World War parts of that empire became as a direct result of the war tributaries of Moscow's great empire.

As the Caliph of Turkey — who did not deal in treaties but only in capitulations — once stood at the gates of Vienna so did the Soviet armies stand there in 1945.

They also stood in Potsdam, seat of the Prussian kings who had built up a State in four centuries that was destined to be in the end its own downfall and the downfall of others. It formed the foundation stone of the Third Reich which in a mere thirteen years destroyed Adolf Hitler.

Three months after that 8 May 1945 the summit conference in Potsdam negotiated, signed and sealed the division of Germany.

Since then this division and the existence of two German States has become our destiny and the destiny of all Europe.

Today, 25 years later, a Bonn government is for the first time making a serious attempt to normalise relations with this other German State.

Like a flash of lightening the Erfurt talks lit up the country and electrified people on both sides of the barbed wire. For this brief second we saw clearly that it may be possible one day in the distant future to travel once again to Weimar or the March of Brandenburg and invite friends from Dresden and Jena here.

But here and there this vision has awakened worries and concern. In the other part of Germany the powers that be fear for their absolute control of power and in the Federal Republic many people fear a loss of an unsatisfactory but safe status quo in favour of a clouded future.

Since the German Question is a matter for the three Western powers and is incorporated in the German Treaty and also closely linked with the Four-Power agreements on Berlin there are many among our Allies who are pondering where the voyage will lead when the safety of the harbour has been left behind.

These are all valid questions. But they must not keep the government from continuing along the path is has started to beat out since safety alone is not enough and progress essential.

Bonn can carry on initial talks with the East in the safe knowledge that this country has a firm place in the West. Before talks with Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin began Brandt gave assurances to the Western Allies in The Hague that he is pursuing a policy of *Europe first*.

This attitude is backed up by the fact that Britain's entry into the European Economic Community has now come into the sphere of the foreseeable future.

Without our being of it the world is slowly growing closer knit.

A Frenchman recently said: "When the great inflation came to Germany following the First World War we, your neighbours, looked on with interest but without commitment as the exchange rate of the dollar rose to 1,000 Marks, then 100,000 Marks and so on. Today the slightest changes to parity are a vital concern to all neighbours and even far-flung continents."

Economic meshing on which the prosperity of our citizens depends and which is the prerequisite for the future wellbeing of our technical and industrial society forces us into cooperative moves.

The younger generation in all countries is realising that there are binding ties to foreign countries and the idea of foreignness is being overlooked.

Seen from this point of view it seems possible to relax and wait. But history's course shows that even such a situation as this cannot be maintained with inertia. Guidance is necessary.

In Europe the Federal Republic will play a very decisive fole in the future. [illegible] tion and secondly because of its economic power.

Far-Reaching politics and policies are expected from this country.

The government and politically minded members of the public in this country know that we can only do justice to this task under three conditions:

— Our reliability as a partner must be beyond suspicion.

— We must show greater pace and vorve than Germans have been accustomed to show in the past.

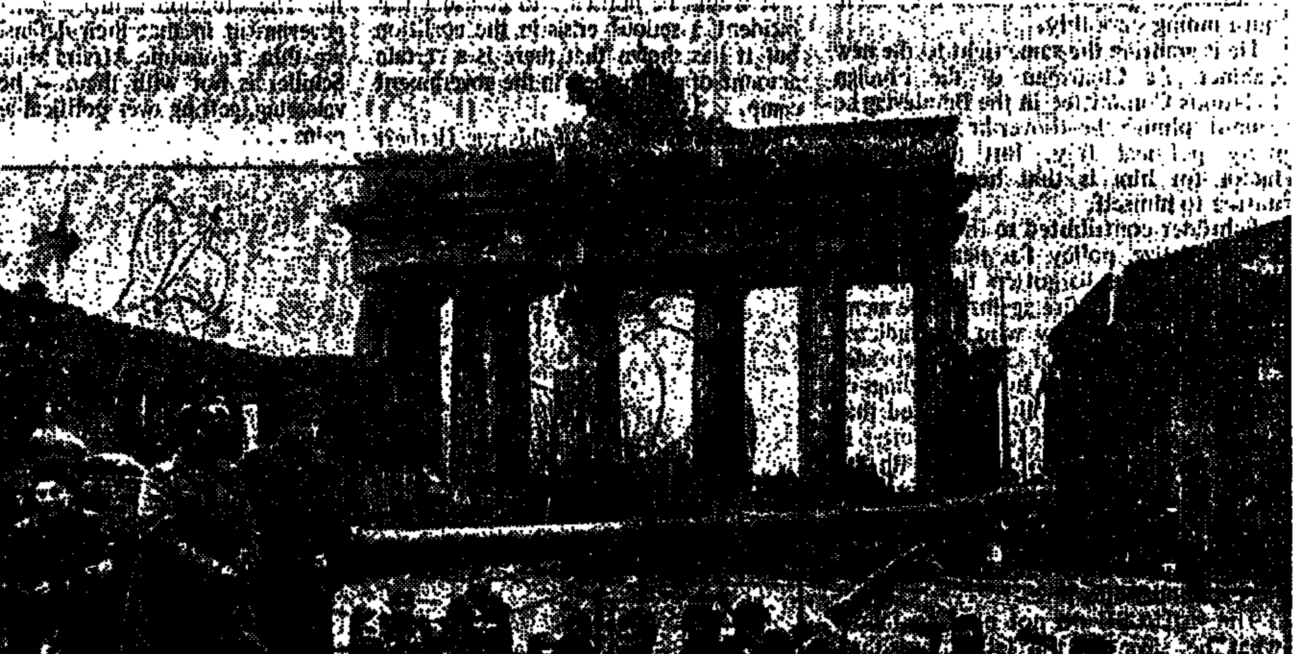
— In whatever we do we must always have the welfare of Europe in mind and not simply our parochial concerns.

Thinking on *European* lines is not so difficult for us as some might maintain. The hegemonic Germany of the past is dead. We want peace, security and prosperity.

Marion Countess Dönhoff
(DIE ZEIT, 8 May 1970)



Field Marshal Keitel signing the document of capitulation



Soviet troops at the Brandenburg Gate immediately after the fall of Berlin
(Photos: Ullstein)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Opposition hopes to flex its muscles at local elections

Election fever has broken out again in Bonn. It was incited largely by the Union parties who can obviously see a chance of bringing down the government coalition in the forthcoming provincial assembly polls in North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar.

The Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union are preparing to attack the government over a broad front. The moment is opportune since the government is at present struggling through one of its toughest periods.

The Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, which has many well-wishers particularly among the general public, has lost a little of the gilt from its gingerbread.

It has been proved that the parties' German and East Bloc policy will not achieve swift success and that even modest progress in this direction will have to be paid for.

Moreover the domestic reforms promised by Brandt in his declaration of government policy just after the general election are taking a long time to get into the swing of things.

The Education Ministry above all is having a tough time. The fragments of a programme for educational policy that have been presented to the public so far are a long way from forming a convincing whole.

The Ministry of Labour, too, has taken too long to get down to work, and the social welfare report that it recently published has been sold below its true value.

On the other hand the Opposition is working at almost dizzy speed. It has prepared capital accumulation schemes, a far-reaching social welfare policy programme, a line on German, East Bloc and European policy and up-to-the-minute appreciations of the economic system as it is at the moment.

Not only this but for the first time there has been a serious split in the government coalition with Willy Brandt and the most endangered man in the Cabinet, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, having words.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry announced that Brandt had written "in his capacity as Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic" a letter to the First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party Central Committee, Ladislaw Gomulka.

This letter was intended to bring forward the date of negotiations in Warsaw.

There is no doubt that Brandt's letter went a long way towards benefiting possible negotiations, nor can it be denied that it was in the same tenor as the policy advocated by Scheel. But according to Basic Law the Foreign Minister is independent in making decisions within the scope of his office and bears the responsi-

The fact that he knew nothing of this letter until someone on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag asked him about it was very embarrassing for him.

The over-riding impression of many people that Walter Scheel is just a junior assistant when it comes to foreign policy – a foreign policy that is formulated in the Chancellery – has been virtually confirmed officially by Brandt's actions.

A more cruel blow for Scheel's reputation is scarcely imaginable. He is now being carried along on a wave of sympathy and will find it very difficult to place his feet on terra firma again.

The fact that this affront was unintentional does not improve the situation since the effect is the same. Not only Scheel was hit but also the whole concept of the coalition which has never been overstrong in any event.

It would be nonsense to consider this incident a serious crisis in the coalition but it has shown that there is a certain amount of nervousness in the government camp.

Another symptom of this was Herbert Wehner's outburst in the Bundestag. Members of the coalition are sensing that the goodwill shown towards the government is no longer so assured and they fear that it might dissolve.

The Union parties are trying to encourage this swing of opinion and they are not always using the fairest methods. They are quite justified in chastising the government in the sphere of economic policy and criticising it for any errors and omissions.

They have a strong argument in their favour when they accuse a government that has allowed the cost of living to rise by four per cent and Bank Rate to 7.5 per cent while giving no other advice than to be calm, of being irresponsible. Thus spoke Rainer Barzel.

judgment that had been spread around by employers and employees with equal vehemence. At the same time the Union "parties" ideas on economic policy are also just a little vague.

It is no great surprise that the Union parties are working with dramatic effect on economic policy. The Christian Democrats are approaching the provicial assembly elections with the war-cry that the government has mis-managed the economy. (A pun in German.)

These are precisely the same tactics that the Social Democrats used in 1966 before the North Rhine-Westphalia provincial assembly elections to topple the Erhard government.

The fact that there are only certain similarities between the situation in 1966 and 1970 does not alter the fact that this line of argument promises to be successful. The situation is made worse for the government in that their defensive ranks are thin. Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller is not with them – he is convalescing, getting over political and other pains.

Debates on economic policy has kept within the realms of democr the same cannot be said of the arg on East Bloc policy. That atmosp unholy crusading that Franz Josef brought to the CSU party confer Munich is now descending on Bonn.

Strauss used the pretext of Br unannounced letter to Gomulka that the SPD chairman should surprised if he gave the impress having brought into existence a istic-communistic internationale, though this was surely not his inten

This is one of those typical and speaking abstract imputations with certain sections of the CDU/CSU Fear of Communism and Soci aroused, Brandt is ascribed *the ro gullible political fool, and the Cha*lain motif is reawakened.

Thus an overall picture of the g ment's appeasement policy is p and beneath it, but not entirely by the paint, is another picture, Strauss, the would-be saviour Federal Republic.

The President of the Expellees tion issued a prompt statement "A contractual acceptance of the Neisse status quo will be regarded President as a betrayal of the self-determination and the right homeland."

Strauss is hinting that Brandt's smacks of dictatorship. If this is then the Federal Republic of Ade era was under a far greater dictatorship. Under Adenauer break such as this were not mere chance a long time were part of the operandi.

Exaggerating the simple fact that May, the 25th anniversary of the the war, there will be a govern statement, in order to arouse alistic emotions is a dangerous Having made this bed how do the parties propose to lie on it? They seem to be prisoners of their own

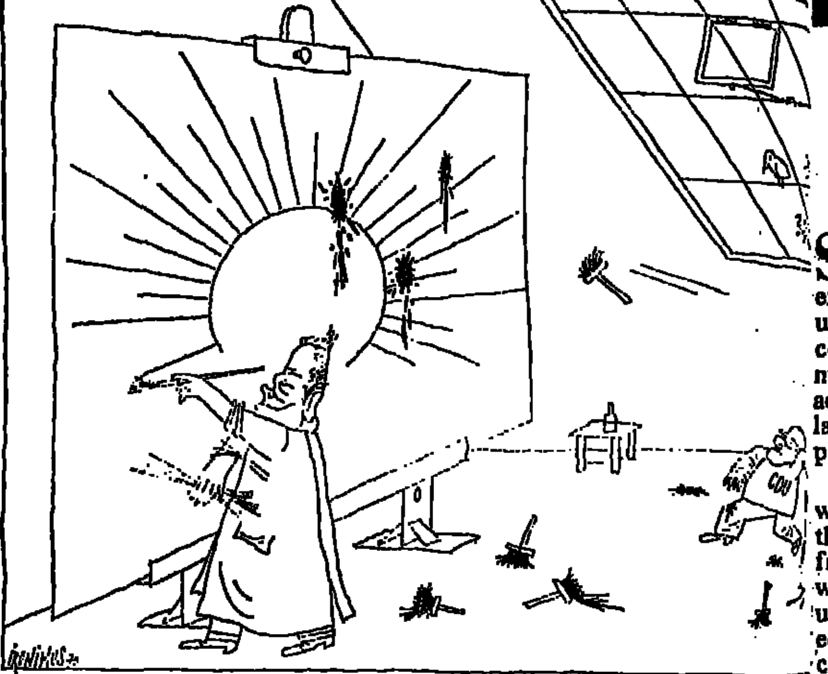
The government coalition parties not lose sight of the fact that they negotiate a whole legislative period ply on their foreign policy.

This government came to power coalition championing domestic It will not over a long period be cover up sins of omission in dom policy with great activity in foreign cy.

It will be difficult enough, however realise even a fraction of the new for policy. Provincial assembly elections show just how reliable this basis is present moment.

Rolf Zund

(DIE ZEIT, 1 May



Inking out Brandt's sunny picture!

(Cartoon: Ironimus/Süddeutsche

Schröder's East Bloc policy views are worth consideration

Gerhard Schröder has refused categorically to jump on the Opposition's East Bloc policy bandwagon. Many of his colleagues in the Union parties, particularly members of the Christian Socialist Union oppose him for this.

They would like to silence him or preferably bring him into line with their strict ideas. But Schröder is not the man to be dictated to.

For practical reasons who criticise him would do better to listen carefully to what he is saying, follow his train of thought and respect it.

Schröder is certainly not giving Brandt and Scheel a blank cheque, and is giving adequate warning that basic standpoints should not be jeopardised.

But this former Foreign Minister in his period of office always considered it the government's right to pursue its own policies and only set these up for the Bundestag's judgment when they were not running smoothly.

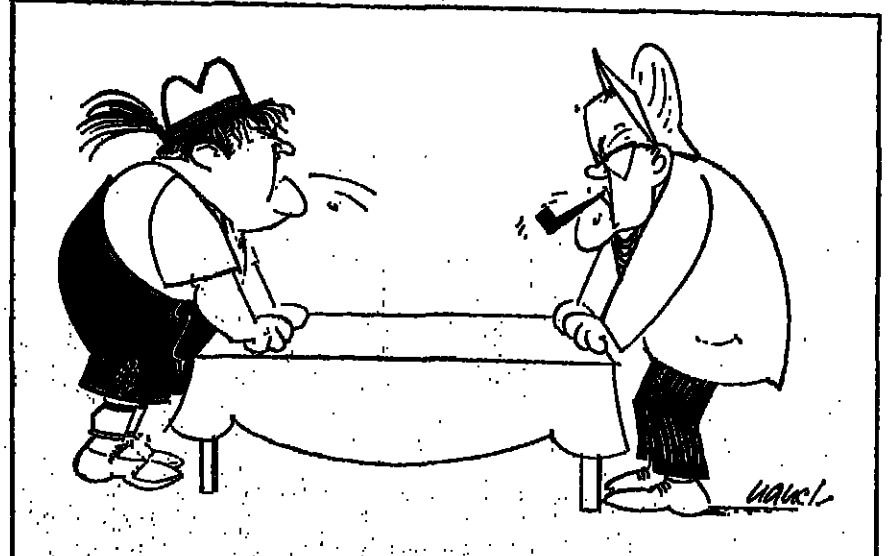
He is granting the same right to the new Cabinet. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Bundestag he cannot plunge head-over-heels into the party political fray. But the decisive factor for him is that he will not be untrue to himself.

Schröder contributed to the progress of a new active policy for peace. He has presumably not forgotten that the SPD gave him covering fire against those members of his own party who contradicted his ideas. The likes of Gerhard Schröder are not overwhelemed by such feelings of gratitiude. He has coolly calculated that his party and himself will do better if they avoid a head on collison with the government on East Bloc policy since the Union parties must avoid the appearance of being eternal deniers.

Schröder can have only slight hopes for his own political future.

The CDU/CSU do not need to follow what he says to the letter, but they should show enough caution not to reject his ideas out of hand.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 29 April 1970)



Just friends, chatting it over!

(Cartoon: Hanel/DER VOLKSW

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Fissures in trade union structure

ARE UNION MANAGEMENT TYPES STILL WORKERS?

Since trade unions were reconstituted at the end of the forties a mere one employed person in three has been a union member. Yet the unions have still considered themselves to be the legitimate representatives of all workers and acted accordingly. This role has been largely acknowledged among the general public too.

Since last September, when the wave of wildcat strikes began in Dortmund, though, cracks have appeared in the framework. Many people wondered whether the unions, or to be more exact union officials, particularly the higher echelons, still had the rank and file under control – a control that has seemed a matter of course for the past twenty years and been one of the main reasons for the economic upswing.

IG Bergbau, the miners union, has always been a backbone of the union movement. Nearly ninety per cent of miners are members. Yet the union is going through a sticky patch at the moment. The general climate of feeling in the Ruhr is not the best, as even the employers agree. Price rises are by no means the only reason.

In order to eliminate the danger of wildcat strikes and counter political extremism the union leadership has declared the new wage agreement null and void as of 31 March. The tendency is to demand an all-round increase of roughly ten per cent.

Yet union leaders are well aware that the management, in this case the Ruhr coal corporation, is on its knees financially. The union has representatives on the board of directors and a say in the running of the corporation, IG Bergbau frankly demands a further increase in coal and coke prices to cover the wage increases.

Last September still has a traumatic effect. The union's Bochum head office, self-confidently led at the time by Walter Arendt, now Minister of Labour, long backed the myth that the wildcat strikes were political in nature and the work of Communists and the extra-parliamentary opposition.

This theory has long been disproved and is now no longer voiced. The truth is that the rank and file for once joined forces and left union officials and works councils standing. Their prompt success was hardly a feather in the cap of union bureaucracy and workers' participation; it was a grave warning.

Regardless of the progress made towards workers' participation the Ruhr miners are not alone in wanting their union officials to refrain from identifying themselves with the management. They want it to be clear who is on whose side and no messing about, as has occasionally occurred at Ruhrkohle.

A similar trend is observable in the chemical industry. Union influence in large works is on the wane. At the recent elections for the five employees' representatives on the supervisory board of Bayer Chemicals the outright winner was a woman who was expelled from the union several years ago because of "activity designed to harm the union" and has since been anti with the result that she is well known and respected throughout the works.

The longstanding chairman of the works council only came second and the man nominated by union head office in Hanover was lucky to scrape home in fifth and last place.

This is by no means an isolated example. There can be no mistaking the fact that working people prefer representatives on the supervisory board to be people they know well at work. Anti-Establishment sentiment is quick to develop.

In view of these trends, observable for some time as they have been, there is cause to wonder whether the executive of IG Chemie is right to demand that the present system of regionally negotiated wage agreements should be superseded by individual agreements with the firms concerned.

Large firms are certainly in a position to pay more. Bayer, Hoechst and BASF can probably accommodate drastic wage increases more easily than minor paint works. A warning note is justified nonetheless. Individual factory rates could easily boomerang on the idea of industrial unions. The self-confidence of the works councils of major chemical concerns, who are already asserting themselves against head office could easly become even more pronounced.

Who stands to benefit from fragmentation? Economic misgivings also arise. It is self-evident that workers are going to go where the money is best, If the unions force major firms to pay better than small and medium-sized firms in the area there would be no end to the migration, with the result that mergers would be even more the order of the day than they are at the moment.

The union's first and foremost duty is to advocate its members' interests. Members must not forget that maintaining union unity is in their interest. If the union movement as it existed in the nineteenth century is taken as criterion it is clear that one section after another has parted company with the main body of the movement and gone its own sweet way.

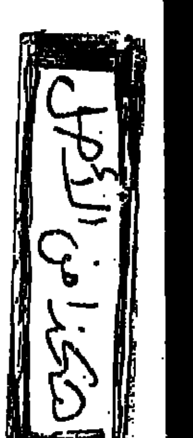
Take, for instance, the coop, health and general insurance companies, savings and comercial banks and workers' education movements. All have followed laws of their own and are now far removed from organised labour. This process could go even further if a kind of works union were to evolve in major firms.

Individual wage agreements and workers participation could easly encourage developments of this kind, particularly as the union leadership is having increasing difficulty in finding youngsters fully qualified for central union administration who have not lost contact with the shopfloor.

The old union bosses, who were in their youth at least still real workers, are slowly but surely reaching retirement age. Their successors are clearly identifiable as the manager type, men who are so impartial in their judgment that they could equally well be spokesmen for the employers. They may be high-powered specialists but are they still workers' leaders?

Ernst Berens

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1970)



■ THINGS SEEN

Travelling exhibition traces history of photo montage

The history of the photograph montage as a genre stretches back over a hundred years to great-grandfather's postcard inscribed "Greetings from Norderney, the family holiday resort" and the exquisite allegory of salon life, "The two ways of life", consisting however of thirty separate parts.

The development of the genre from optical opulance to the experimental and aggressive picture form of our times is shown in an exhibition compiled by the Ingolstadt Art Society at present on show at Wolfsburg Schloss. It will later be seen at Hanover Art Society.

The instructive catalogue examines individual points of photo montage and distinguishes between it and forms such as the collage which are technically similar but with different aesthetic aims.

In this Richard Hiepe has in mind publications by Herta Wescher, *The Collage* and by the Nuremberg Institute for Modern Art, *The Collage Prinicple*, which are all too quick in his view to lump everything under the one umbrella term of collage. This was however certainly true of initial stages of photo montage.

The progress in the development of the photo montage into an autonomous art form is shown in the exhibition in a series of complicated sections. Those people without a catalogue will find difficulty in recognising the various stages as the organisers have been very sparing with explanatory notices.

Apart from the precursors of the form mentioned at the beginning of the article – they really look prehistoric now! – the actual birth of the photo montage dates from shortly before the First World War. Some Italian Futurists and the Russian avant-garde set out into the unexplored territory of collages of parts of photographs.

German Dadaists used parts of photographs as basic elements in their pictures that were meant to shock the staid bourgoisie.

But the newly discovered process was not intended to perplex or alienate contemporaries – it often had no more than a labour-saving function in the composition of pictures.

By using photographs and their negatives artists of almost all styles were able to exploit the opportunities of the method and their combinations reveal interesting and novel aims.

Moholy-Nagy, El Lissitzky and Bauhaus members expanded constructivist techniques, making them transparent so that objects could be included.

Buchartz, Bayer and Tschichold dealt with applied arts such as advertising and typography while Baumeister composed collages showing simultaneous movement of figures.

But the exhibition is not centred so much around this group of artists. Their works have often been put on show. Instead it deals more with the social criticism of politically committed artists.

The organisers of the exhibition have excelled themselves in introducing many examples of lesser known artists, particularly those from Eastern Europe. The selection ranges from Karel Teige, the Czech painter and critic, to the anonymous Russian poster artist of the thirties.

Judging the exponents of this genre by an over-critical, over-formal yardstick would be to mistake their aims. John Heartfield's already classical photo montages on the other hand tower undisputed above the day-to-day journalistic offerings.

The effectiveness of Heartfield's work, especially his biting criticism of Fascism, is normally so pictorially precise that it scarcely needs any explanation – even today. It is unfortunately still relevant in our times.

Stuttgart and Berlin Art Societies gave a comprehensive showing of Heartfield's work last year. It was disqualified in East Berlin for a long time as "formalist" until the endevours of his friend Bertolt Brecht led to his work being officially recognised.

In the exhibition two adjoining works show the head of Mussolini – the first as a heroic duce with chest puffed out (by an artist paying homage to Fascism in 1933) and the second, by Heartfield, showing the Italian leader of the Abyssinian campaign confronted with a mountain of skulls.

This prompts the question of whether there could be right-wing photo montages today or whether it is exclusively a left-wing preserve.

Contemporary works are not featured in due prominence at the exhibition. Hamiltion's pop art incunabulum *Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so appealing?* should not have been omitted. And neither should Rauschenberg, Warhol and others. Hiepe's selection process seems to have been somewhat narrow-minded.

One special section showed the history of the film montage. The photographs show the frozen moment of a film sequence rather than the dialectical process of a moving and temporal montage. It would have been more sensible to show short excerpts from significant films at certain times of the day.

This would have been beneficial to the liveliness of the occasion, especially as it would have increased the interest of young visitors who are already active in this field.

Peter Winter

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 April 1970)



John Heartfield's biting criticism of Fascism with Mussolini facing a mountain of (left) and George Grosz's 'Four Roses' (Photos: Ka

London graphic artists still the best and most original

An interesting cross-section of contemporary English prints could be seen this month in the Galerie von Loeper in Siemers-Hochhaus in Hamburg. The selection included works, mainly recent, by eleven London artists.

London's pop art differs from that of New York by its intelligence, irony and spleen. The lithographs, etchings and prints of Allen Jones, R.B. Kitaj, Joe Tilson and David Hockney that form the centre of the exhibition again prove to be the best and most original of all works being produced in this field at the moment.

Allen Jones has now developed new variations from his leg pictures and perspectives on floors. His shoe fetish is revealed with wit and grace and given subtle graphic forms.

Joe Tilson continues to use slides of lips, mouths and eyes in his serigraphy that he prints on acetate foil. He has recently been melting them into fibre-glass frames: *Clip-O-Matic-Lips* pro one example of this.

Apart from his witty sexual d there are the New York collages, in ing *Sky One*, as well as the obligato Guevara portraits to document a able revolutionary attitude.

Etchings like *Peter* and *Celia* ona show David Hockney to be a sensitive designer. That is equally t a coloured painting by Colin Self.

In the realms of Op Art Bridget stands in first place with prints fo from distorted zeros and decimal p

Other works worthy of mention screen-shaped buildings of Derek Bo and the grass prints of Barry Fl where sex and pop is replaced b purism.

(DIE WELT, 24 April

Covent Garden takes Berlin by storm

While the Deutsche Oper of Berlin has been acquainting music-lovers in Osaka and Tokyo with *Così Fan tutte, Der Freischütz, Lohengrin, Falstaff, Lulu* and *Moses and Aaron*, its home on Bismarckstrasse has been entertaining foreign guests.

Maurice Bejart came with his *Twentieth Century Ballet* and showed that people could philosophise and meditate with their legs.

The Stuttgart opera came and performed Penderecki's *Devils of Loudon* and Bertolt Brecht's and Kurt Weill's *Rise and Fall of the Town of Mahagonny*.

The Munich Gärtnerplatz Theatre came, sang and conquered with *Orpheus in the Underworld* and Rameau's *Wedding of Plataea*, a mythological comedy that was splendidly produced.

The final guests were from London's Covent Garden Opera House who stayed in West Berlin for ten days.

The most interesting point about the visit was not the standard of performance but the circumstances under which this is achieved. There are no subscriptions of audience organisations at Covent Garden as there are in this country. But every evening ninety to 93 per cent of the seats are taken.

This is primarily the achievement of Georg Solti who took over the musical direction of the house in 1961. Solti does not think very highly of the repertory opera houses normal in the Federal Republic. Instead he performs a small selection of works, but the productions are excellent.

Three productions were chosen for Covent Garden's first European appearance. Apart from the Luchino Visconti production of Verdi's *Don Carlos* and the Franco Zeffirelli production of Verdi's *Falstaff* the ensemble presented Richard Rodney Bennett's opera *Victory*. This work had had its premiere in London only a few days previously.

Victory was first received by the Berlin opera-goers with polite discretion. But after the final scene came the boos. The audience was protesting against the work and not the performance. The opera did not commend itself by psychological logic or dramatically effective music.

The opera is based on Joseph Conrad's novel. But the material is presented as a kind of action-digest. It depicts the story of a girl who works in the female band at a hotel of ill repute in Surabaya. She seeks refuge on the island of a philosophical baron and finally falls victim with him to three marauding players.

The twelve-tone music follows the text, discordant and without fire. Its characteristic value can be heard only in the overture to the second act and in the intermezzos.

Colin Graham's production w citingly realistic and captured mosphere. Edward Downes' orchest precise and informed. Anne Howe Donald McIntyre gave excellent p mances.

But this could not prevent the au from gradually becoming bored, could it make the abrupt end to the credible. The poor response to the belied its title – *Victory*.

But *Don Carlos* with Carlo Cossutta the title role proved to be a triump the Covent Garden ensemble. Jos Veasey's Eboli, Gwyneth Jones a and conductor Georg Solti gained ovations for their performances.

The production lacked in tension what, Visconti's scenery smacked of opulence to be seen in museums but opera was a festival of beautiful vo that transported listeners.

Zeffirelli's *Falstaff* production wit Geraint Evans – a real comedian – i title role was a treat for both eyes ears. Zeffirelli's qualifications as a designer are equal to those as a produ

Solti and the orchestra performed elan and esprit and the casting was right down to the smallest role. This could not be performed with more pered gaiety, abandon and at same time discipline as here. At the the audience became delirious in enthusiasm – Falstaff's victory!

Hellmut Kotschenreuth

(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 April 19

THE STAGE

International children's theatre week at Nuremberg goes off well

DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Thomas Carlyle, according to a Nuremberg chronicle, once recommended German authors and critics to assemble at the local historic marketplace, "the classic and most ideal venue for them to hammer out once a year their literary, learned differences of opinion in manly unarmed combat."

This acid suggestion of the British critic and historian was never followed to the letter but nowadays there are still set-to's as in days of yore in the old Reich towns.

For a week in Nuremberg children's and youth theatre from all over the world played to a well-educated young audience.

This was not merely by chance since Nuremberg possesses the Federal Republic's oldest theatre for children and young people. According to statistics every child in the city goes to the theatre twice a year.

This was the fifth international youth theatre week. It was organised by Hans Walter Gossmann, head of Nuremberg's *Theater der Jugend* who invited companies from Sofia, Moscow, Zagreb, Paris and Milan.

They came. But East Berlin's *Theater der Freundschaft*, and companies from Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia from whom we could have expected the most interesting productions did not accept the invitation.

Sofia's National Youth Theatre presented *Mummy is Murrying* by Katia Vodenitšarova, a touching and lifelike piece of two children with only one parent who wished they had two.

There is a logical conclusion with their mother re-marrying. the girl's mother eventually marries the boy's father.

There are some remarkable features of the content of this play, little details that would have been different in a German story. All the mothers involved in the play had jobs and no love was involved in the marriage.

The production was generally very pleasing, thanks to its tempo, its musical content, excellent choreography and the naturalness of the acting.

As in the Soviet Union it is forbidden in Bulgaria to employ children in the theatre. For years children's roles, boys as well as girls, have been played by women.

This transvestite principle of Eastern European theatres strikes Western audiences as somewhat strange, espacially as some of the actresses are not spring chickens and those who are in the mid-forties wearing short trousers and putting on a falsetto voice seem somewhat perverted.

Victor Georgiev, who has been director of the Sofia youth theatre for four years stated the aim of this play as being, "to educate children as worthy people and good citizens of the State."

A similar motive was expressed by the Russian Constantin Shakh-Asisov, the artistic director of Moscow's central children's theatre who spoke of putting across "the great feeling of freindship".

He ruled it out of court that small children should be burdened with social problems, saying: "they should not be told of all the bad things in the world. That could burden or even poison their young minds."

Anyone who had expected the East Bloc stages to pack their children's theatre with hard social criticism or political slogans saw his mistake.

The ideology of good behaviour and Man's friendship to Man came across in a harmless theatre of emotions.

The central children's theatre from Moscow, founded by Natalia Saz in 1921 is one of the most important children's dramatic groups in the world.

They play Pushkin, Marshak and Mikhalkov and presented a didactic play and two popular operas of the early 1900s, cleverly staged with traditional decor and costumes and rather without any social or aesthetic relevance.

The applause was not so warm for the remarkable Franch production. This was *Tschao et Lon-Ne* written by Cathérine Dasté, director of the Paris *Théâtre de Satrouville* in conjunction with François Lauzon.

The plot is about a sourcerer and all kinds of wrong doings. It was children who inspired the idea for the plot and also designed the stage setting and costumes which were the most beautiful and imaginative of all the plays. The action, however, was uninspired.

Madmoiselle Dasté's plays are re-written from ideas originally supplied by children and are then acted by professionals.

An unexciting production of *Pinocchio* earned no laurels for Milan's *Teatro per Ragazzi*.

The Yugoslavs presented a complete and well-rounded fairy-tale but one that had been premiered twelve years ago in Belgrade. Bosko Trigunovic wrote *The Tale of Emperor and the Shepherd Boy* and the Zagreb Youth Theatre Company of amateur actors presented it.

The last day of the festival saw Nuremberg's *Theater der Jugend* production of *Der zweite Stern* (The Second Star) by Josef Carl Grund, a play about road safety education.

Hans Walter Gossmann produced this fifth youth theatre guest week with great verve and despite many difficulties particularly financial, but some organisational oversights cannot be ignored.

Very few theatre companies in this country sent representatives since many did not know that the Nuremberg festival was taking place. The planned discussions and work only took place in a few isolated cases and even then they were impromptu. Neither sociologists, pyschologists nor academics were officially invited.

In the few discussion groups that did take place widely varying concepts of youth theatre work were expressed.

In practice conventional ideas still pervade, such as "children should be sat in the stalls and they should be gripped by the action on the stage." But there is some uncertainty about this.

Theatre managers, directors and playwrights are on the look-out for new plays to such an extent that what was premiered yesterday is already old hat.

The Russian idea of what youth theatre should be, for example in this country, is often denied and scorned. Young men of the theatre are striving for something new and enlightening and generally speaking having difficulty finding it.

Not only are new plays in short supply but so is support for such ventures.

Unfortunately Volker Ludwig from the Berlin *Reichskabarett* did not put in an appearance to express his ideas on a new kind of children's theatre. However, Ludwig was at least quoted by many of those people who did go to the youth theatre festival in Nuremberg.

His ideas are flexible and easily changed to fit the circumstances and in the coming theatrical season they will make their appearance on many stages.

For instance in Oberhausen and Dortmund the Rainer Hachfeld and Volker Ludwig play *Stokkerlok and Millipilli* will be presented.

An interesting experiement is being prepared in Dortmund. A group of twelve to sixteen-year olds in rimand homes took part in a play writing competition. Their plot concerns a young boy who has broken the law and is now trying to come to terms with what he has done.

The most important aspect of this play is their actions shown by *other* characters. This is in fact a play with a potential dynamic force in the sphere of social welfare thinking.

Herr Gossmann is planning a German theatre festival for 1971.

At the beginning of the fifth international youth theatre week in Nuremberg a telegram was received from Ilse Rodenberg, director of the *Theater der Freundschaft* in East Berlin. She sent her best wishes for the success of the festival.

Her troupe was unable to visit Nuremberg because the fifth international youth theatre week coincided with the East Berlin theatre's tour of Rumania. However Ilse Rodenberg's troupe had received its invitation to Nuremberg in good time.

(DIE WELT, 27 April 1970)

Soldiers on the stage

Although amateur theatrical performances usually escape critical attack because of their very nature, the production of *Outside* by soldiers from the 335th Panzer Batallion in Luttmersen is an exception.

Their musical was premiered at the *Theater am Aegi* in Hanover and met with a warm reception from the firstnighters.

Only recently have producers of musicals in this country recognised what is the great failure of this form of entertainment as produced in theatres throughout the country. Only recently have they realised that mechanically copying Anglo-Saxon originals and using hits from elsewhere eschows success.

The Hanover production of *Outside* breaks away entirely from this tiring operetta-like form. The production is staged so as to "make people think but not only instruct, not only to shock but also to entertain."

Is this finally the secret recipe that was thought to have been hidden under the heap of debris of two-dimensional operetta pastiches ranging from *Kiss Me Kate* to *Hello Dolly?*

There are passages in the production that should be omitted. There are some fairly stale jokes that have been made even coarser by the re-writing of the producers: Curt Goetz.

This kind of acting often deserves to be considered simply as going through a few of the simplest motions on a stage.

The directors attempted in this case to pare off types. The main characters towards the end of the performance replaced stage voices with a kind of hoarse cry.

In places perfect revue-type coupling of dancing, song and acting had to be excluded. In these places the authors Peter Raimer, Frank M. Walter and Hans-Joachim Müller-Bochert showed dramatic skill. They were well aware of the limited means at their disposal. They made a play within a play. To do this they used a court scene once and a production of a musical twice.

There were the rudiments of folk dance forms and lieder.

The arrangement avoided almost everything that smacked of operetta. It was supported by a band working on the musical background.

Walter Möller mixed together a kind of Roch musical on the lines of *Hair*, a song of political agitation, folksong motifs sometimes made ultra trivial and the like.

Food for thought: they began at the beginning with a sharply cut film. Then they were reduced to the literary tradition of political entertainment in this country. Their bounds were the cabaret and the sketch.

In this many a prejudice common to musical was reproduced but in a rather cheap form. The quality of musicals to cut problems down to size or perhaps even smaller than life proportions was perpetuated here with a light-weight story.

For instance debasing drug-taking by means of stroboscopic light to culluinary entertainment.

Jens Jensen from a rich home flees in search of a more human world and enters a commune where he finds likewise other currents of petty bourgoisie and mercenary attitudes.

This all too facile story cannot be rescued at the end nor can the contemporary criticism contained in it by the melachoły song of reconciliation à la Hildegard Knef entitled *Die Hure Leben* (The Whore's Life).

However, when in recent years have we heard such a serious musical attempt to bring social criticism to our attention?

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 April 1970)



A scene from the soldiers' musical 'Outside' (Photo: Gerhard Dierssen)

■ EDUCATION

Publishers want parents to share in cost of school text-books



At their recent conference in Wiesbaden school text-book publishers discussed the outlook for the seventies Their views of the future are not gloomy.

Although most of them are involved in the development of modern learning and teaching aids they expect that text-books will remain the most important part of teaching.

Dietrich Herbst of Frankfurt's Diesterweg Verlag and chairman of the association speculated that no more than fifteen to twenty per cent of the syllabus can be taught to children by the modern aids. And this programmed education would probably only be relevant for two years.

He doubted, not without justification whether the State would spend more money on this twenty per cent than on the other eighty per cent. He said to the press that publishers would continue to produce what was used today – and that is the text-book.

It is of course only natural that they would like even more text-books to be used at schools. This is relatively easy to accomplish if schools make it a principle to provide new text-books every year instead of passing on the same book on year after year until it has become ragged and useless.

This is a point that could be discussed. There is a lot to say for it, though of course there are drawbacks when State finances and parents' pockets are considered.

Text-book publishers have secured the services of the opinion pollsters for this one case even though they cannot contribute anything at all to a material discussion as they deal only with opinions that can be based on false information and prejudice.

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann appeared for her own Allensbach Public Opinion Poll Institute and not as a professor at the University of Mainz. She used several figures and tables to show that the slogan "You learn better with your own books" is being received favourably by parents and teachers.

A sample consisting of 200 elementary school teachers, 100 secondary modern school teachers, 100 trade school teachers and 200 grammar teachers under fifty years old ("We are thinking of the future") was interviewed, along with 600 mothers and fathers of school-age children and a representative cross-section of the population. Seventy per cent of the parents praised their children's school-books while only fourteen per cent were critical.

Professor Wolfgang Schulz, the famous Berlin educationalist, was also attending the Wiesbaden conference. He confirmed that there could be no doubt that the fierce criticism of text-books in this country such as that made by Hildegard Hamm-Brücher many, many years ago had not remained without effect.

Leading text-book publishers are still producing the same number of excellent books, and not only in outward appearance even though experts like Professor Schulz still have a few wishes that they would have liked to have seen incorporated. But are these books used in schools?

An American survey claims that it takes approximately five years for scientific results to find their way into school-books. It takes the same time in this country for new books to find their way through the bureaucracy of the education ministries and into use at schools.

Proof copies of books sent out by publishers are rarely identical with those carried around in our children's heavy satchels. This gives rise to the impression that a section of the parents interviewed are modest in their demands.

Of course nobody disputes the fact that it is best for scholars to have their own books, whether parents buy them or, as is common practice in Hamburg, whether they are bought by the State and given to the children.

86 per cent of teachers interviewed believed (only ten per cent did not) that most parents can afford to share the costs of school books. This will surprise nobody who knows how generous teachers are with parents' purses. Teachers tend to think that they are the only section of the population that is underpaid.

But 75 per cent of parents are also of this opinion while a quarter disagree. It is proposed that parents should contribute something over forty per cent towards the cost of the book.

But how do these results come to take place? In our world of economic miracles it is thought a disgrace to have little or no money. Even parents of two children of school age with a net monthly income of a thousand Marks – certainly not highly paid – are expected by eleven per cent of parents (presumably the higher wage-earners) to pay the full cost of all books. 47 per cent are for contributing a share of the cost while 42 per cent are against.

Free school books

Those who remember the whispers and murmurs of earlier times when some parents had to ask for assistance in providing books for their children and had to supply a certificate of poverty will not be surprised that of the six millon Marks made available in the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia where books and learning requirements will in future be free no single Mark had to be demanded from the parents.

The Federal state of Hesse can look on at these discussions unconcernedly. Free books and learning requirements are firmly fixed in the constitution there and can be changed only by plebiscite.

But Bavaria is the only other Federal state not already mentioned that is contemplating a change. There a cost-sharing scheme such as that desired by the text-book publishers is being introduced for a certain period.

Anyone who wants can put the books provided by the State to one side and buy his children their own books. They can be ordered through any bookshop.

Horst Köpke

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 April 1970)

Commission submi[ts] new proposals in special plan

Approximately 50,000 million [...] will have to be spent on the [...] tional system in 1980 alone if every[...] is to be offered the best possible [...] opportunities and if the Federal Re[...] is to remain competitive in face o[...] parable industrial nations.

This figure was given in an o[...] tional plan drawn up by the Edu[...] Commission and submitted in Bo[...] the Federal Chancellor and the Chi[...] of the Federal state Prime Mi[...] Conference by Professor Erdmann, [...] man of this country's Education Co[...]

The plan speaks of the need t[...] taxes to finance education or [...] public expenditure in other areas, [...] providing extra financial means.

This organisational plan does not [...] higher education into account. B[...] Arts and Science Council is to sub[...] similar plan at the beginning of [...] Proposed costs will again be a[...] 50,000 million Marks.

To raise 100,000 million Ma[...] proportion of total public expendi[...] be spent on schools and universiti[...] have to be doubled from about [...] twenty or 25 per cent.

The Education Commission m[...] following important proposals:

Starting school: By 1980 the [...] which children start school will be [...] ed by one year to five.

Length of compulsory school [...] dance: By 1975 the necessary co[...] should have been created for all [...] under sixteen to attend full-time [...] tional establishments. This mea[...] children attend school for at le[...] years.

Number of teachers: *The numb[...]* teachers will have to be nearly do[...] by 1980. This entails training be[...] 385,000 and 513,000 teachers. Thi[...] mate is based on the assumption t[...] number of pupils at schools will in[...] from 8.1 million to 12.5 million.

Pre-school education: The Educ[...] Council proposed an elementary [...] for children aged three or over. A [...] stage for the first four or six y[...] school, a secondary stage consi[...] two sub-divided sections and a [...] education stage are also envisaged.

Kindergartens: It is estimated [...] ten years time there will be enough [...] available for 75 per cent of th[...] four-year-olds instead of only a [...] now.

School-leaving certificate (Abitur[...] Education Council repeated its r[...] mendation for the introduction [...] Abitur I (an intermediate qualifi[...] and an Abitur II because of the [...] selection of subjects that can be ta[...] the sixth form.

School system: The educational sy[...] must allow comprehensive schools [...] various compound forms such as [...] centres and cooperative systems. Bu[...] the other hand, it was also said, "The[...] no longer any place for the unco[...] co-existence of schools."

Teacher training: To make the tea[...] profession more attractive, the Educ[...] Council recommends a new pla[...] teacher training. All teachers shou[...] trained at universities where they w[...] taught the educational and social sc[...] es, their basic subject plus teaching [...] hods necessary for that subject. [...] will also be introduced to various [...] of teaching practice.

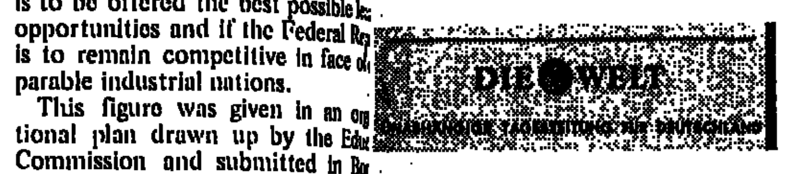
Their training will differ accordi[...] the type of school the teacher wi[...] employed at, the educational stage, [...] subject taught and special educati[...] functions. The Education Commis[...] recommends that teachers trained in [...] way should be recruited as senior [...] servants.

(Münchner Merkur, 28 April 1[970])

■ ARCHAEOLOGY

Important prehistoric finds exhibited at Ulm

OLDEST EXHIBITS DATE FROM 30,000 BC



Important prehistoric finds from the Lonetal near Ulm have now found a permanent resting-place in the city and are now on view to the public.

Researches into the palaeolithic era made important discoveries about the beginnings of human history in the Albian caves in the general area of Ulm.

It was the Lonetal that became especially well known. In the Vogelherd cave near Stetten in the Lonetal G. Riek discovered the oldest complete ivory carving even to have been found. This carving depicts a wild horse, a panther and a lion. These figures are thought to belong to the later periods of the Old Stone Age on the Aurignacian stratum.

To supplement this, an eleven-inch long ivory figure of a man, the oldest example of human self-representation, has now been found in Hohlenstein-Stadel, not far from the Vogelherd.

But the figure that can be seen in the new museum rooms is only a copy though even experts find difficulty in distinguishing it from the original.

"Adam of Hohenstein-Stadel" is without doubt the centre of scientific interest at the permanent exhibition in Ulm. But the main attraction for the general public must be a pile of human bones – the remains of a primeval cannibal banquet.

Researchers have counted 41 women and children who fell victim to cannibalistic hunger at this macabre event. Their bones were found mingled with those of animals in a pit near the site of the feast.

Nearly all the skulls are smashed and the bones of the spinal cord have been cleanly cut, showing that even as early as the New Stone Age homo sapiens knew that marrow was nutritious.

The Albian caves served primitive Man for millenia as places of shelter. When settlements were later set up they were used as supporting positions for hunting. These sites are particularly rich in finds especially as only a few of the cave entrances were blocked with falling rocks.

But because of shortage of space most of the exhibits of Ulm's prehistoric collection will have to remain in storage. Christa Seewald has been in charge of this collection since 1961. Most of the exhibits came from her former chief Professor Wetzel who bequeathed his collection to the city of Ulm in 1956.

The oldest exhibits to be found at Ulm come from the Aurignacian stratum dating from 30,000 B.C. and thus belonging to the later periods of the Old Stone Age. This is the age where we first find evidence of human civilisation.

The Tübingen historian Müller-Beck recently pointed out that there was not such a glaring difference as was once assumed between the everyday utensils of Neanderthal man and the first examples of homo sapiens. Instead the blades, parers, flints and spear tips show that development was gradual.

Anatomic differences in the shape of the skull in these two types of human had led anthropologists to believe that there was also a great difference in the culture.

Homo sapiens did have more adaptability, skill and intelligence than Neanderthal Man, whose cultural activity was limited to the production of everyday utensils and weapons. The early forms of homo sapiens produced animal sculptures and, *as has now been established, human* figures.

Cave paintings date from a slightly later period. There were no examples of this in Germany as the caves here were too damp. But excellent colour reproductions of some cave paintings can be seen at Ulm.

From the New Stone Age the Ulm exhibition includes very beautiful clay vessels with thin walls and abstract ornamentation.

Spear tips and needles from the late Bronze Age were found in the quartz deposits of the Upper Swabian lakes.

The finds from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and even the Roman occupation have predominantly local importance. Comparable finds from these periods have already been discovered in other parts of Europe.

The ground floor of the Ulm collection is filled with finds the excavations of Konrad Friedrich Hassler who discovered an Alemannic cemetery on Ulm's Kienlesberg in 1857 and took examples of the tribe's culture from several hundred graves.

The Roman period is also well represented.

(DIE WELT, 29 April 1970)

Herbert Kühn celebrates his 75th anniversary



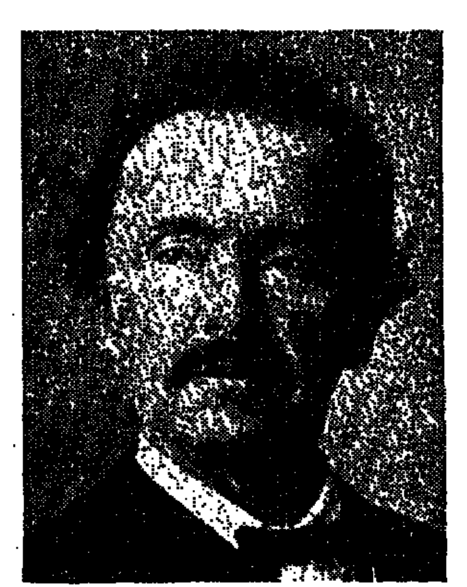
Herbert Kühn, the Mainz professor and researcher into prehistory, celebrated his 75th birthday on 29 April. Kühn is known internationally for his many works on the art and civilisation of the Ice Age.

He was one of the first scientists to refer to the importance of cave paintings in his book *Painting in the Ice Age*, published in 1921. His *Prehistoric Art in Germany* and *Cave Paintings of Europe* have also been translated into serveral languages.

Professor Kühn studied philosophy, art and prehistory in Berlin, Munich and Jena. In 1923 he became a lecturer in Cologne, rising to extraordinary professor in 1929. In 1935 Kühn was forbidden to teach for political reasons.

Shortly after the end of the Second World War Kühn became professor of prehistory and ancient history at Mainz University. He has been emeritus professor for some years.

(DIE WELT, 28 April 1970)



Heinrich Schliemann
(Photo: Ullstein)

Troy discovered 100 years ago

Heinrich Schliemann had one advantage over other archaeologists of his time – he believed unwaveringly in the authenticity of the desciptions in Homer's Odyssey.

He dreamed of proving the epic true even as a child at school. And when he was 48 years old he finally succeeded. One hundred years ago this month he began his excavations – and discovered Troy.

But it was a long time before his discoveries were recognised by the scientific world. Archaelogists distrusted this layman who was really a merchant by profession.

Of course he made mistakes. In his enthusiasm he published his results for too soon, mixed reports on the finds with his own explanations, had to correct his claims after a lapse of time and then made fresh assertions.

One of Schliemann's mistakes was decisive. He thought that the second layer was Homer's Troy. His close colleague Dörpfeld later corrected him and confirmed that it was the sixth level that was the Troy of Homer.

Latest research claims that it is really the seventh level. But Dörpfeld at least developed unimpeachable excavational methods. Because of these the discoveries were given official recognition.

A further critism of Schliemann is that his excavations were improper and that he destroyed a lot that could not subsequently be reconstructed.

It is not surprising that Heinrich Schliemann was criticised unfavourably as a gold-digger after finding the fabulous treasure of Troy.

But he did not dig to become rich. He was already rich from his trading activities. In fact he was a millionaire. His large fortune allowed him to spend a lot of his time excavating.

Schliemann, the son of a Mecklenburg pastor, was a self-made man. He had to leave school at fourteen and become an apprentice in a grocer's.

After five years he was affected by wanderlust. He joined a ship at Hamburg to work his way to America. But shortly after leaving port the ship sank. Young Schliemann was rescued by Dutch sailors and taken to Amsterdam where he found work as a merchant's assistant.

His extraordinary linguistic talent resulted in his firm sending him to Russia for two years as its agent. A little later he founded his own firm in Moscow, running it alongside the agency. This is how he amassed his fortune.

By 1863 he had so much money that he could devote himself to his hobby. He went on a two-year world tour before settling in Paris to study archaeology. In 1870 he travelled to Greece – Troy was waiting for him in Asia Minor.

Jörn Krause

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 April 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

No fear of a recession

BY ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER KARL SCHILLER

One old and undying tradition is that each Hanover Fair is appreciably larger and more impressive than its predecessor.

Anyone who ever thought that the all-time high had been reached saw his idea contradicted at the next Hanover Fair.

This year was no exception to the rule. The area the Fair took up was greater, the number of companies exhibiting has in creased and there is a continued growth of interest from abroad at this truly international trade fair.

I am particularly pleased to note that the Hanover Fair has received increasing attention from companies in the German Democratic Republic. This is a sign of growing international competitiveness of the economy in the other part of Germany. But it also shows that we are on the right lines in the efforts we have made for inter-German trade. The Hanover Fair does its bit to bring the German Democratic Republic economy to the attention of businessmen from abroad. This can bring nothing but advantages for all concerned. Hanover is the ideal centre for that friendly economic rivalry that the Bonn government welcomes and which it will as far as possible promote in the future.

This is not only true with regard to the GDR. As a meeting place for businessmen from all over the world the Fair gains in significance from year to year, not least in a political sense.

Every Hanover Fair is first and foremost for the Federal Republic an event at which our economic developments are reflected with unusual clarity and intensity. I am certain that 1970 has been no exception to this rule. Practitioners and theoreticians of economic policy gain a swifter and sometimes more impressive insight into economic trends to be expected in the coming months than they could glean from official statistics.

Order books of the thousands of exhibitors at the Fair will indicate the pulse rate of our domestic industrial economy and our foreign trade. But in addition here in Hanover new economic data will be made available.

The central government hopes and expects that the Fair will have registered a firmer and steadier pulse in the Federal Republic economy as free from signs of weakness as it is from unhealthy and exaggerated booms.

The prerequisites for this have been created already beginning with revaluation of the Mark last October and the decisions on economic policy in the past few months, cuts in government spending, reserve funds and last but not least the increase in Bank Rate to 7.5 per cent formed the bases for a period of stabilised growth.

The aim of this policy is to prevent in this country that frame of mind which leads to inflation.

This policy does not mean that workers have to fear for the safety of their jobs. Likewise no industrialist should fall prey to that pessimism which is detrimental to sound economic growth. Both extremes would be wrong.

There is not the faintest suspicion that the central government and the Bundesbank have overshot the mark in their measures to calm the economy.

In Bonn and Frankfurt we have not been prescribing a sleeping draught but simply a tranquillizer. Even that, as is quite understandable, has hit many people rather hard.

More stability cannot be gained without administering medicaments which may be rather painful.

Pinpricks such as these, however, are slight and generally speaking can scarcely be felt in comparison to the worry and hardship of inflationary tendencies, which are noticeable in many of our neighbouring countries.

In our attempts to prevent such a development which we shall almost certainly do, we are not necessarily throwing away what has been prescribed by former Bonn governments.

Our concern is to bring the economy to a high plateau on which it can rest without sliding into a depression or soaring upwards to another boom.

I would like to state catagorically here and now that there will not be another recession. A recession will not come either as an occupational hazard in our efforts to achieve economic stability nor should anyone fear that we shall use it as an intentional weapon of economic policy.

The present government sees it as its duties and duties of equal importance to achieve economic stability and also to aid economic growth.

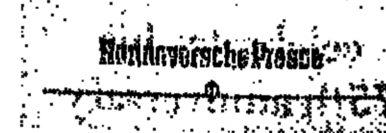
There is legislation ordering us to make this the basis of any economic policies we formulate.

In the fight for more stability we will not lose sight of the healthy growth that is a necessary part of our economy.

In addition to this we have at our disposal bolstering measures that allow us to come through the present restrictive period in official economic policy without difficulties.

Industrial order books will be full for more than four months. The budget policies of the Bonn government designed to dampen down the overheated economy can be removed at any time and even completely reversed. I do not believe it will be expedient to do this in the very near future. However there is a possibility to react to any new information received quickly and efficiently in order to make our economic policy sufficiently secure. Even Bank Rate is not fixed firmly forever.

The measures that have been taken so far are quite justified in the face of present



tendencies and those that can be expected in the foreseeable future with regard to economic development.

If the situation should change there will be no difficulty in swinging the rudder and steering a new course.

The Hanover Fair gave us valuable new insights into our economic situation as it is, and future prospects.

It was also a very clear guide to how revaluation of the Mark affected our competitiveness abroad.

I have no doubt that Federal Republic business organisations used the Hanover Fair to demonstrate what they can achieve. All pessimistic predictions about the damage to our exports by the change to parity have been shown to be highly exaggerated.

It has proved that our efforts to achieve stability while protecting our exports have involved measures that at least at the outset have not been popular with those hit by them.

But I am convinced that the viability of Federal Republic business organisations is great enough for them to adjust to new situations.

If companies here are taking a far greater interest in the domestic market then this corresponds exactly to the intentions of the government's economic policy.

(Hannoversche Presse, 25 April 1970)



The German Democratic Republic Foreign Trade Minister Heinz Behrendt accompanied by Klaus Kieter Arndt from the Economic Affairs Ministry visit Hanover Fair. There was increased GDR interest and participation in the fair th (Pho

Not all plain sailing to judge by Hanover Fair

The Hanover Fair is the Delphic oracle of Federal Republic economic trends. What is happening in Hanover today is a fair guide to what will be happening to this country's economy tomorrow and throughout the coming year.

Last year a glance back to the world's greatest industrial fair in Hanover was the simplest way of foretelling the future. The message was simple and clear and economists knew exactly where they were going – upwards.

Foreign industrialists came streaming into Hanover in their hundreds and thousands to place their orders before the inevitable happened – and sure enough the inevitable happened: revaluation.

That was the message Hanover screamed at foreign visitors; for people in this country there was an equally clear piece of advice to be gleaned from Hanover – place your orders before prices start soaring and delivery dates become impossibly long.

This year, however, there is an air of uncertainty hanging over the Hanover Trade Fair. The list of imponderables is endless. First of all there is the Sphinx's enigma: how long will the Bundesbank keep Bank Rate at the present exotic level?

What is a manufacturer of building equipment to say to a building contractor who plans to postpone placing an order until credit is cheaper? If he advises him to place an immediate order since delivery dates will be delayed in any event it is possible that the customer will take fright at the massive expenditure and withdraw his order completely.

Heavy industry on which there is as always a great emphasis, is being advised to bolster its export markets since domestic markets are too limited to allow a sufficiently large production level to be viable. But heavy industry sees at the same time its viability abroad threatened by high interest rates.

In addition to this there are consequences of revaluation which in many quarters have not been completely swallowed and digested. Export markets have been nurtured at any price since a market once lost becomes a closed shop for a long time or forever.

The possibility of raising prices on the home market to cover losses abroad without damage is becoming slimmer.

Likewise there are doubts about future trends in salaries. It should be clear demands for more pay will continue presented. But what price increases these bring in their wake when the creases last year only really began effect this year?

Since last autumn there have increases of wildcat strikes with uncontrollable consequences for Will it be necessary to raise prices a result of wage demands as has necessary in the pottery industry? all will the market be able to bear price increases?

For the manufacturers of capital there is one overriding certainty that they have overfull order books precisely the exhibitors of capital in Hanover at the Fair who are pitied.

For them above all there is uncertainty about the whims and of consumers, and over the whole industry ideas on prestige are not form. These consumers would rather with silver cutlery from cardboard than forsake their beloved motor car holiday abroad.

In an interview with *Handelsblatt* (Düsseldorf) a manufacturer of light for homes said that his business was waiting for a boom.

Proud claims of massive growth many branches of industry in 1969 tempered with disturbing price The one is a facade hiding what very small increase in turnover.

In this situation of general uncertainty what is being done by the formulators economic policy whose most notable representive, Karl Schiller, was unable appear in Hanover due to indisposition It was left to Chancellor Willy Brandt briefed by Karl Schiller, to reassure industrialists that things would soon be to rights.

The Federal Chancellor's speech, however, was anything but soothing, especially as Willy Brandt himself made reference the regional assembly elections where question of prices and incomes is a major electoral factor.

The reactions to Brandt's speech Hanover ranged from shoulder shrugs to vexation.

Revaluation, it was said from many quarters, had benefited foreign industria

Continued on page 11

■ HANOVER I

CeBit Hall is lost in trade fair maze

Ambulancemen had to stretcher a man from the new "CeBit" Hall. He was crying out for help. Doctors diagnosed agrophobia and prescribed deep breaths of fresh air and an immediate trip back home.

The visitor was the first casualty of the largest fairs and exhibitions hall in the world which was only recently opened.

The name CeBit originates from *Centrum für Büro- und Informationstechnik* (Centre for Office and Information Techniques). This one hall is as large as the whole new fairground area being planned for Düsseldorf.

To visit every stand in the CeBit Hall you would have to walk thirty kilometres (about 19 miles). If you spent just a few minutes chatting to each of the exhibitors you would not have time to get round to all of them in one day. In fact you would be doing well to interview *half* of them!

One French visitor to the Fair gasped as he was escorted into CeBit: "This hall is just not human!" Other visitors chipped in: "This must be the world's biggest bed!"

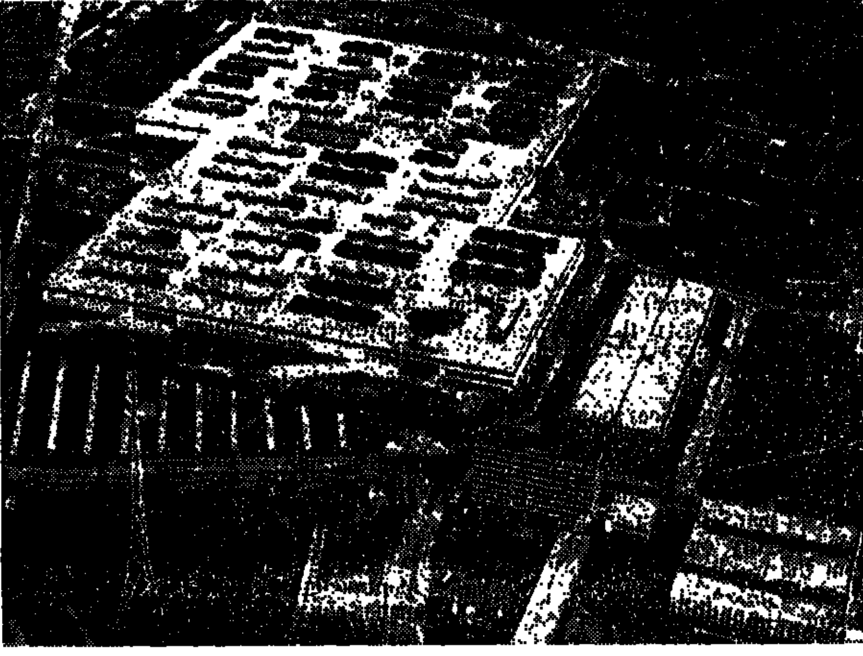
On the roof of the CeBit Hall there are several hundred small buildings from which exhibitors operate and where they can negotiate with customers.

This new giant among exhibition halls leaves everything else in Hanover standing. Although the designer is proud of his creation it has been the subject of severe criticism.

Many critics would have been happier with two or three smaller halls. The branches of industry that gravitate to Hanover each year are highly expansive and lack of space may occur soon.

It is feared that not long will elapse before further building programmes will have to be undertaken. One of the directors of the Hanover Fair said: "My recurrent nightmare is – *two* CeBits!"

Spectacular though it may be CeBit does not even make up one tenth of the exhibition area at the Hanover Fair.



An aerial view of the CeBit hall at the Hanover Fair. This is a huge complex including 'a city on the roof' with 750 apartment units on the area over the exhibition halls. Beside the Z-shaped complex is Hall 2. (Photo: AP)

Visitors are astounded to see no less than 22 halls and vast expanses of open exhibition land.

All around there are parking spaces for 45,000 vehicles which converge on the exhibition area from all sides. The supply system would be adequate for sending an army into battle.

Following the most recent new building developments Hanover has become a veritable monster of organisational work, technology and traffic.

Hanover's reputation is for being an exhibition for those branches of industry that are out to expand.

It is a showplace for electronics, measuring apparatus and gauges, data processing, office equipment and the rapidly growing air and water purification industry.

But if the Hanover Trade Fair is to remain true to this aim and continue to fulfil it in the future, allowing a growing number of exhibitors from abroad to show off their wares then further expansion is essential.

There is no doubt that Hanover is an ideal platform for manufacturers of capital goods in this country and from abroad. Here major companies can do more than complete sales, they can boost their name with public relations work.

Nobody comes to Hanover to stand in the shadows. Nobody cowers like a wallflower.

If the expansion of the Hanover Fair is to be checked then some hard thinking must be done right now. Can the Fair continue on the same lines as this year and in years gone by?

Varying possibilities for escaping the dilemma of greatness have been thought out. Fifteen machinery manufacturing concerns have reached an agreement among themselves that they should not all exhibit every year. Instead they open a stall at Hanover every other year on a turn and turn about basis.

This year for instance there were no representatives of the atomic energy, timber processing, pump, armature and quality testing machine industries. In all these trades progress is not so rapid that participation every year in Hanover is advisable.

Another question is being mulled over. Should not a number of sectors of industry turn their attention from Hanover to other, more specialised fairs?

For optics, for precison nechanics, for the building and the packing machinery industries there are already specialised fairs. Despite this these sectors of industry still send contingents to Hanover although their stock is limited.

Perhaps herein lies the pattern of trade fairs participation for other branches of industry in the future. Two branches that spring to mind are the office furnishings and data processing industries.

These groups are big enough to organise their own exhibitions at a separate Hanover Fair or elsewhere.

But it is well-known how purchasers of machinery, electronic goods and other technologial products are today inclined to buy at the same time the appropriate data processing equipment.

The most important clients would be lost to the industry if it were not represented in Hanover.

There are signs that industrialists are prepared to compromise. They are it seems willing to compromise between the desirability of having a stall at the Hanover Trade Fair and the limitations of space in Hanover.

Attempts at rationalisation and integration were to be seen in embryonic form at this year's Hanover Fair. For instance in the chemicals industry.

The chemicals industry has presented its products, new synthetics, paints and the like, not as isolated entities but in use, that is to say applied to models, entire houses, cars, locomotives and such.

There certainly has not been and will not be a *revolution* in exhibiting methods but there will be *evolution*.

There are many ways in which future Hanover Fairs will differ from those we have known in the past. Boundaries between the various branches of industry will be blurred and in some cases may be broken through completely.

Technological branches will probably group themselves around a central supply source at the Fair.

In future exhibitors are likely to restrict themselves to showing off the real essentilas instead of, as now, trying to exhibit everything.

One day these branches of industry may have their own trade fairs of a specialised nature, and which will not necessarily be rigidly once every year.

At these more specialised fairs there will be ample opportunity for exhibitors to demonstrate as many of their wares as they wish.

Hanover's duty would be to act as a general round-up of novel ideas. This is a development which could already be seen to a certain extent this year in Hanover.

For instance the large steel companies view the Fair in this way and offer on their stalls only a selection of their year's production.

Whatever the individual developements have been and will be, the overall picture shows that technological branches of industry have virtually taken over Hanover.

The glass, porcelain, chronometer, jewellery and silverware industries are finding themselves, along with other non-technical sectors of industry crowded out and hustled into some convenient little corner.

Last vestiges of atmosphere in the sales of more exclusive consumer goods are being stifled by heavy industry and technology. Hanover's mammoth fair is, albeit reluctantly, turning its attention from its oldest customers.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 April 1970)

Continued from page 10

lists mainly and the Economic Stabilisation Law had been abortive since no one could say with accuracy when the powers it gave should be implemented.

In addition to this it was said implementation of these powers depended on political expediency. Doubts were also increased on whether an isolated Federal Republic stabilisation policy was still possible in the face of an increasing international interdependence of our economy.

Finally – and this is important – industrialists as a whole have the uncomfortable feeling that the general public expects them to work miracles without having enough insight to see the difficulties involved therein.

A prominent member of the chemical industry said at a press interview: "You would never believe what is expected of industry."

One matter on which all voices could be united is the call to make economic policy debates more down to earth and matter of fact.

Certainly the challenge is being made to the economy itself.

At the Hanover Fair the impression was not always gained that industry and industrialists were treating the problem of stabilising this currency with as much serious intent as they are championing the cause of exports.

Bernd von Stumpfeldt
(Handelsblatt, 29 April 1970)

Office Equipment

Office furnishing firms and specialists dealing in office efficiency methods are having to design new equipment to keep pace with the third generation of computers that business organisations in all sections of the economy and industry are now employing. A centre for providing information on new developments in office equipment was in operation in the new Halle 1 at this year's Hanover Fair. Many firms put on show here data processing equipment which is easily integrated with staff. At the special office information centre at the Fair Voko Limited exhibited a sample of the secretary's desk of the future. In the one unit there is a television screen, apparatus for reading micro-film, a dictation machine with a telephone adaptor and an automatic calendar. (Photo: Center Press)



■ HANOVER II

A review of the exhibits at this year's Fair

Year after year the Hanover Fair, the greatest industrial show on earth, opens its doors to crack buyers and sales strategists from all over the world. As for the general public, the consumer superfair once more boasted new products designed to make life even easier, more comfortable and trouble-free in our affluent society. Even so, many exhibits give rise to the suspicion that a number of firms know not only "what women want" but also what potential customers might be persuaded to want.

House-owners plagued by iced-up gutters in the winter can invest in an electric gutter heating system developed by a cable manufacturer. For annual running costs of roughly 75 Marks, it is claimed, this device will ensure ice-free gutters and drainpipes.

*

Another firm aims to relieve householders of the tiresome business of clearing snow from the pavement in front of the house, something German householders are compelled by law to do. With the aid of its four-horse-power, two-gear (forward and reverse) road-sweeper, the manufacturer boasts, the pavement virtually sweeps itself.

*

A new pen combines the advantages of a fountain pen and a ball-point. The point is a bearing clad in plastic that makes writing as easy and smooth as with a fountain pen. The pen can be left open, does not dry out, writes at any angle from the word go and without smearing and uses ink that is water-, cold- and heatproof.

*

Do-it-yourself enthusiasts will be delighted by a newly-developed hot-wire saw for cutting and modelling plastics. Any cut required can be made and the saw slices through plastic like a knife through butter. Equipment includes a foot-pedal and a special hand-modelling tool. The saw is extremely compact.

*

Switching safe deposits in the strong room, a stratagem often encountered in detective stories, is rendered impossible by the latest in safes. Deposit boxes are controlled automatically and electronically, closed-circuit TV keeping an eye on the customer while he is in the strong room. His own deposit box is then free to bear off the contents to an unmonitored cubicle where he can take out or add to the contents, subsequently returning to shut his box, which locks electronically as soon as the drawer is shut.

A number of firms exhibited new or improved mini-ventilators or heaters at this year's Hanover Fair. They are specially suited for bathrooms, toilets and other rooms in the house. Air conditioning for private houses is also avalable. Manufacturers have made concerted efforts to gain the custom of householders who are tired of freezing to death in bathroom or toilet. Heater-cum-ventilators are switched on automatically via the light-switch or a door contact and switch themselves off when the occupant leaves.

The transport sector also has a number of surprises in store. Krupp's have developed a freight container designed for jumbo jets. Should it prove a success holidaymakers may one day deposit their luggage at the main station where it is packed into the container. The container is driven to the airport, loaded in one simple operation and not emptied until it reaches the hotel, palm trees, sun and sand.

*

Hospital patients will also be having an easier time of it if the system designed by a manufacturer of conveyor belts based in the south of this country proves a success. His trolley runs automatically along a network of track covering the entire hospital, including corridors and lifts. A patient delivered at the entrance could be transferred to a trolley, the receptionist would press a switch o[n the] control panel and the trolley would [go] straight for, say the operating theatre.

*

Telephone dials are now old hat. A[n] automatic phone reads punched ca[rds] that the user can punch himself with [a pair] of clippers. There is no l[imit] to the number of numbers that ca[n be] stored in this way. The user does n[ot] have to lift the receiver to dial. He inserts the punched card into the [slot] provided and waits while the telep[hone] gets on with the job.

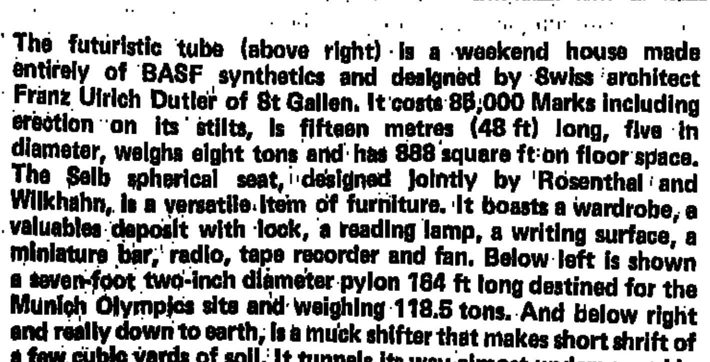
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For those who are strong enough to resist such tempting buys there [is no] longer any cause to fear being wayla[id on] the way to the bank with the m[oney] saved. The new Anti-Rififi case [will] prove a great disappointment for th[ieves]. If it is opened by anyone other tha[n the] owner it dyes its contents pitch [black] and only the owner can get the [bank]notes refunded.

*

Bank branches can now be suppli[ed off] the peg. They are transported fr[esh], deposited on the required si[te and] once connections have been mad[e are] ready for use. They are fully equi[pped] including the alarm and can be dis[assem]bled and reassembled on another site [in a] matter of hours. These mobile bra[nches] will prove particularly useful in [new] housing estates and for special, tempo[rary] use.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 April [1970])



The futuristic tube (above right) is a weekend house made entirely of BASF synthetics and designed by Swiss architect Franz Ulrich Dutler of St Gallen. It costs 85,000 Marks including erection on its stilts, is fifteen metres (48 ft) long, five in diameter, weighs eight tons and has 888 square ft on floor space. The Selb spherical seat, designed jointly by Rosenthal and Wilkhahn, is a versatile item of furniture. It boasts a wardrobe, a valuables deposit with lock, a reading lamp, a writing surface, a miniature bar, radio, tape recorder and fan. Below left is shown a seven-foot two-inch diameter pylon 164 ft long destined for the Munich Olympics site and weighing 118.5 tons. And below right and really down to earth, is a muck shifter that makes short shrift of a few cubic yards of soil. It tunnels its way almost underground in no time at all. (Photos: dpa 2, Messe-AG/O. Hassenberg, Rüdiger Kluge)





■ HANOVER III

The logistics of the world's largest trade fair

Once a year the people of Hanover have something in common with the Tyrolese in the holiday season: they sell their beds and sleep in the barn, as it were. They spend the night on the living-room sofa or a camp bed while their guests dream sweetly on foam-rubber mattresses.

The Hanover Fair is a money-spinner for guests and hosts. In any 24 hours during the Fair fortnight the municipal accommodation bureau caters for 3,000 to 5,000 people. Last year's record was 8,000 in the course of a single day.

In addition to Hanover's 4,400 hotel and boarding house beds the bureau had arranged bookings for 10,000 rooms before this year's Fair even began. At least 600,000 guests were expected and full use was made of the 27,000 names and addresses in Hanover, Bad Pyrmont, Bad Harzburg and Bad Gandersheim that the bureau has in reserve.

These 27,000 rooms cost between seven and fourteen Marks. The price is fixed by the bureau. To demand more is to risk a stiff fine.

Some 35,000 Hanover people rent rooms privately during the Fair, waving goodbye to peace, quiet and comfort for a couple of weeks. to take but one example typical of thousands, the wife moves into the living-room and the husband sleeps on the verandah, thanking his lucky stars that the weather is good this year.

Thousands of Hanover people sacrifice their annual holidays in order to earn a little extra during the Fair fortnight. Many a housewife spends the time as a hostess, a waitress or a secretary.

For many local people the Fair means the prospect of a new standard lamp or a garden swing settee, so they are prepared to put up with a certain amount of inconvenience.

Up to a fortnight before the Fair started local people have in the past had to tour half a dozen shops before finding what they want. Butter, milk, cheese, wine — all have been sold out in the vicinity of the exhibition grounds, bought by hungry stand-builders.

Bakers have to bake a good few more bread rolls and loaves than usual and the demand for razors and blades is uncommonly high at chemists' shop. As the Fair gets under way there is a growing demand for cosmetics and preparations for sore feet.

Hanover at Fair time has more than its usual complement of large foreign cars and prostitues. Some 700 girls pack their bags in Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Cologne to come to the assistance of their 400 or so opposite numbers in Hanover — and earn a slice of the cake, of course.

Taxis and hire cars are mobilised to the last moped. During Fair fortnight 685 taxi drivers are on the road more or less without interruption, ferrying visitors from one point to another.

Herr Gutzmann, manager of the organising company and the man responsible for food arrangements, employs more than 3,000 extra staff. Chefs and waiters stop over at Hanover on their way from ski resorts in Austria and Switzerland to summer resorts on the North Sea and Baltic coasts.

The organisers shell out nearly two million Marks for the travelling-expenses, accommodation and wages of catering staff.

At the Fair, in the queue in front of the sausage stalls, all are equal. Not everyone finds one of the 20,000 seats in the 56 restaurants. Herr Gutzmann, who is responsible for 31 of them, reckons that 80,000 people can be fed in the course of a day but, of course, that many people have to wait a fair length of time before they are served.

In fact would-be diners can have to wait up to an hour and a half and time is money and a scarce commodity at the Fair.

Sooner than starve visitors can always tuck away a hot dog. The 37 sausages stalls sell roughly 1,200,000 sausages and a million soft drinks per Fair. There are also 234 mobile snack bars and 75 sellers of ice cream and the like from trays.

Major exhibitors can, of course, bring cooks of their own. Irene Lutz of IBM, for instance, prepares 300 cheese and sausage rolls, 200 cups of tea and eighteen lbs worth of coffee for her firm's 200-strong Fair staff, who eat a hot meal in the evening.

The favourite meal, incidentally, is still schnitzel, which was almost pipped at the post by fresh asparagus and ham last year but is unlikely to have been challenged this year since asparagus is scarce at the moment.

Hanover started last year to spruce itself up as far as sex is concerned. Too many people were heading for Hamburg in the evening. This year Hanover has outdone itself. Striptease and topless waitresses provide recreation for the tired Fair man and keep the cash registers ringing.

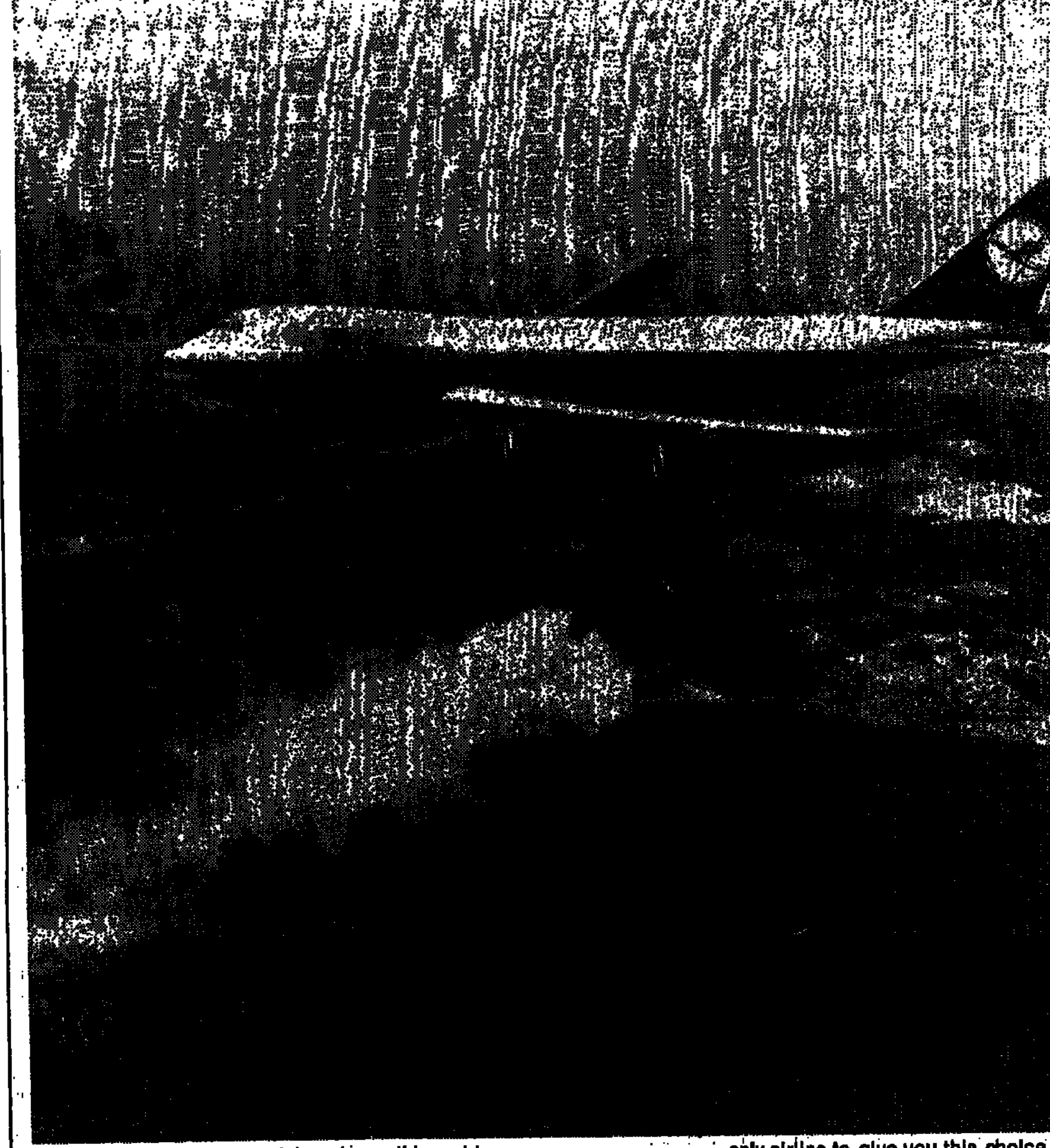
Initial preparations for the Fair began in November when Helmut Bergmann of the police and Gerhard Schnee of the local government authority worked out preliminary traffic arrangements.

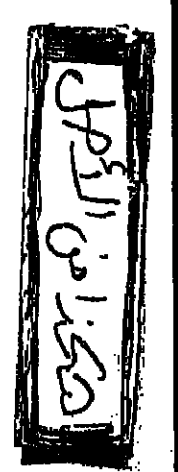
The result of their work is that there are 43,300 parking lots in the immediate vicinity of the exhibition grounds, 15,000 emergency lots nearby, 350 attendants and 65 supervisors to ensure that nothing untoward occurs.

Visitors reach Hanover via 31 access routes and twenty diversionary routes should the need arise. The police supervise traffic with the aid of 900 officers working three shifts, 600 (as opposed to the normal 400) in patrol cars, thirty mounted police to impress motorists on the parking-lots twenty CID men with a special brief to keep their eyes open for pickpockets and industrial spies, thirteen TV monitors and three helicopters with two 200-watt loudspeakers to give instructions to motorists should the need arise.

The fairground itself is an uninhabited city. Two hundred people work at the post office. Thirty customs officers handle 3,000 items worth 45 million Marks. Power consumption is equivalent to that of a city of 150,000 people. The ten-track railway station on a twelve-acre site is the largest privately-owned station in Europe.

(Handelsblatt, 28 April 1970)





OUR WORLD

The way to the clouds is long and full of hard work

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

A former Ruhr coalminer, who three years ago was breaking up coal from the rocks, is now somewhere over the Atlantic serving airline passengers with breakfast.

A dancer whose contract with the Hamburg Staatsoper ran out will soon be giving passengers their snacks between Frankfurt and London.

This miner and dancer show that airline stewards and hostesses are not a race apart, but really quite ordinary human beings.

Ordinary jobs make greater demands on workers than Lufthansa, according to Herbert Frommke, head of the training scheme for airliner stewardesses and pilots.

Frommke is one of 18 instructors for prospective stewards and hostesses and he would like to remove the myths from the profession.

The personal qualifications of 30,000 stewards and stewardesses all over the world are not much more exciting than those of the travelling salesman down the road.

They are paid because they take care of their passengers welfare. It is by chance that the place where they work is an aeroplane and not a writing desk or a shop counter.

The central training school for stewards and hostesses of Lufthansa is at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport, a few hundred yards from the runways. Ursula Tautz, chief air hostess until 1961, is responsible for training prospective newcomers for the profession.

Three out of four applicants come to Ursula Tautz's office fill out a questionnaire and write an essay, a third of which must be in English and then return home.

By 1975 Lufthansa will require 400 stewards and air hostesses. 1,600 applicants age between 20 and 26 will fill out the questionnaires and write the essays before the personal lists will be complete.

The scales in the office of the former chief air hostess is part of Ursula Tautz's equipment. She mainly worked on Bonn government charter flights and said: "Adenauer was always very nice, he was Capricorn and so am I."

Young woment who want to be air-hostesses must be below a certain weight, corresponding to the height.

Applicants who have training in another profession are preferred by the selection committee. Statistics show that air hostesses remain on average 42 months with Lufthansa while their colleagues, the men, stay for seven years.

Up until now the upper age limit has been forty, but a new contract will assure air hostesses of a job up until their 55th birthday.

Ursula Tautz, who knows every Lufthansa route well, has destroyed this image of flying grandmothers saying: "Older personnel will be given other ground service duties."

After being interviewed by the retired chief hostess applicants for a job way up in the clouds have to undergo psychological tests. In borderline cases the head of air staff at Lufthansa has to decide whether 4,000 Marks will be invested for a seven-week training period.

In a hall near the training rooms and make-up salons there is the fuselage of that Boeing 707 once belonging to Air France which overshot the runway at Hamburg's Fuhlsbüttel airport and was beyond repair.

Lufthansa bought the wreckage, had it repaired and rennovated, and used it to simulate conditions aboad a plane and to teach prospective stewards and air hostesses their job.



Stewards and stewardesses in the mock-up fuselage of an airliner training to serve meals when airborne (Photo: Lufthansa)

The senior physician at Hamburg's Port Hospital flies twice a week to Frankfurt to give instruction in first aid. Also he gives instruction in how to care for babies born during a flight.

The head of the flight training school has said that in the basic training courses theory is brought as close to practice as possible. The 600 meals and refreshments served during each training course in the fuselage of the Boeing are not fakes.

Just as genuine as these meals is the anti-cholera serum that is injected on the tenth day of training.

Training to mix cocktails comes later but four days before training in administering small pox vaccinations.

In the last part of the training scheme the contracts are negotiated offering 1,100 Marks per month in the first year, 1,829 Marks in the tenth and one month's pay as a Christmas bonus.

In another hall at the Lufthansa base in Frankfurt there is a section of a Jumbo set. The mock up fuselage of the Boeing 747 is forty feet high. Here stewards and air hostesses with experience on international flights are made familiar with the new giant jet.

Even before the first Jumbo jet was diverted from London to Frankfurt because of fog these experiences stewards and stewardesses had had Jumbo training.

At the Lufthansa school about 3[illegible] men and women have been trained to work on civilian aircraft. There are at present 995 air hostesses and 405 stewards serving meals and refreshments for Lufthansa.

One teacher at the Frankfurt school is only making a stop-off at the desk. She will return to the Boeings.

No provision is made for combating possible skyjacks. This teacher who intends to fly again recommends to her pupils who are about the same age as she that they should not act the heroine with airline pirates and also dissuades them from flirting with the skyjackers, saying "They may not find you attractive and you will only upset them."

Hans-Werner Loose
(DIE WELT, 23 April 1970)

Winter has been a long and expensive season

Last winter was the longest and most costly in Germany since readings began in the year 1880. Spring has officially been here for one month now, but people in this country could be excused for not noticing!

A survey carried out by Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) showed that vegetation all over the country from Constance to Kiel is three or four weeks behind in its growth.

Householders are having to pay between two and three times as much for heating compared with last winter. Many have had to order extra supplies of fuel, but so far no hold-ups in supply have been reported.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of salt, gravel and sand have been strewn on our roads to keep them reasonably safe in icy conditions.

Snow clearance programmes cost some local councils more than their funds can afford. The Bundesbahn had to employ outside workers and give staff overtime, and this as well as material damage due to the harsh winter has cost it several million Marks, although the exact figure has not yet been estimated.

Particularly hard hit were some stretches of road. In certain areas frost damage to road surfaces will not be repaired before next winter.

Car-owners also had to dig deep in their pockets. Repairs to rust-eaten bodywork and panel beating on bodies damaged in skids on icy surfaces will cost twice as much as in "normal" years.

River and canal traffic was severely disrupted when many major waterways froze over for several months.

On the bright side the longest winter [illegible] the longest [illegible] season. But travel associations are saying that in most cases takings were up only three to six per cent [illegible] years.

In [illegible] the tourist bureau said that the [illegible] well with a lot of snow [illegible] tourists flooding in. But later there was too much snow and not enough sun. But hotel and boarding-house owners in the Mittelgebirge were more content.

Last winter beat all snowfall records and even in lowlying areas there were up to one hundred zones with an all over snowcovering.

But there were no low temperature records broken; though the longest, the 1969/70 winter was not the severest. A temperature of 20 degrees centigrade was recorded fewer times than in 1928/29, 1939/40 and 1946/47.

Nor was the winter too hard on seedlings. Thanks to the blanket of snow which was almost permanent since the end of November 1969 the frost could not get at plants. Only in forest areas where snow did damage to trees was heavy damage recorded. Whole groups of saplings were often flattened.

It is not possible to estimate how much [illegible] the winter's harshness has done. The spring sowing of wheat, potatoes and other vegetable crops had to be delayed from between three and four weeks. Harvesting will be equally late this year because of this.

Farmers will have an additional financial burden because cattle have not been put out to pasture as early as usual. Having the animals in the stall for so much longer means that the owners have had to buy extra fodder — further expense.

The budding of orchard trees is also about four weeks late. Plum trees in the warmer southern parts of the Federal Republic, in the Palatinate wine-growing areas and in southern Hesse are not expected to bloom until 30 April at the earliest.

There was a short pause in the winter rigours during February, particularly in the south and the south-west of the Federal Republic, causing snow to melt which brought about serious floods. The worst state was Hessen, where according to figures released by the government 20 million Marks worth of damage was sustained.

An influenza epidemic also broke out affecting many people in many parts of this country. The outbreak was the worst the country has had since the fifties.

People who expected the weather conditions to improve and the days to be warmer in March were mistaken. Spring did not appear.

Bird protection wardens from the authorities in Garmisch-Partenkirchen report that the breeding season has also been delayed. Nests are only just now being built when usually the female birds at this time of the year are already sitting on their eggs. But people have had a bonus because of the bad weather — birds have not yet left for the North.

The desperate weather conditions have also affected the fashion houses of Offenbach manufacturing ready-made clothes. The leather industry has also been hit. Because it is too cold to wear the spring fashions women have not bought the clothes or the various accessories to go with them, badly affecting business. Handbags and spring shoes are not selling.

People coming back from early holidays in the south where the sun is warm have had to hang their light clothes up in the wardrobe and wait for the better weather to come along.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 April 1970)

HANDBALL

European championships decided at Dortmund

It was a game like any other. At the same time it was the first occasion in this country on which two German teams from two German states have ever met in a championship final. It was, then, also an event laden with political dynamite. But the explosion did not occur.

In the tenth European indoor handball championship final, held in Dortmund's Westfalenhalle, it could equally well have been a French or Danish club rather than Dynamo of East Berlin that played Gummersbach. They would have fared no better and no worse.

There was no more whistling than as usual, no more boos and no more trumpet fanfares from the fans. On the field of sport, at least, the GDR is accepted for what it is. No one discriminates against it merely because it is the other German state, no one maligns its athletes merely because they are the other Germans.

The laws of handball and not ideological prejudices decided the issue at Dortmund. In this respect as in many others the intra-German summit at Erfurt broke the ice. Normal relations are becoming the order of the day.

It was a matter of course that the black, red and gold flag of the GDR with hammer and dividers emblem hung alongside this country's in the Westfalenhalle. (The municipal authorities bought five GDR flags to cover all future eventualities. The GDR delegation did not even have to insist that its national anthem be played.

There was nothing unusual in the boos being particularly loud when an East Berlin player was penalised for a foul, no more than there was about the loud cheers that greeted a Gummersbach goal The other side's goals were applauded too. It was only a game, after all.

The play-off between the two best European handball teams was extraordinary in a number of respects for all that. Whenever two players collided they made a point of shaking hands, clapping each other on the shoulder and the like.

This is not like handball. Handball players are tough customers, fouls occur at the drop of a hat. Yet in Dortmund they did not make a point of dropping their opponents. They were friendly to the point of consoling the other side.

Once when Gummersbach ace Hansi Schmidt scored one of his nine goals he put his arm round the shoulders of one of the defenders as if to say "Hard lines, old chap." The fight for the European crown was a noisy family festival.

Noise there was in plenty. Every side that plays Germany at home in the Westfalenhalle is afraid of the noise. It resounds so loudly that it cannot be described as other than unnerving.

Dynamo's coach Ewald Astrath knew in advance what lay in store. "The Westfalenhalle is murder," he commented. "To win here you must have nerves of steel." He was more worried by the effect of the noise from the stands than by that of the unswerving accuracy of Hansi Schmidt's shots at goal.

How right he was! The 6,000 Gummersbach people among the 14,000 crowd cheered their home team with the aid of fanfares, car horns and sirens. Every goal was drowned in a gale of applause as loud as ten jet aircraft at take-off.

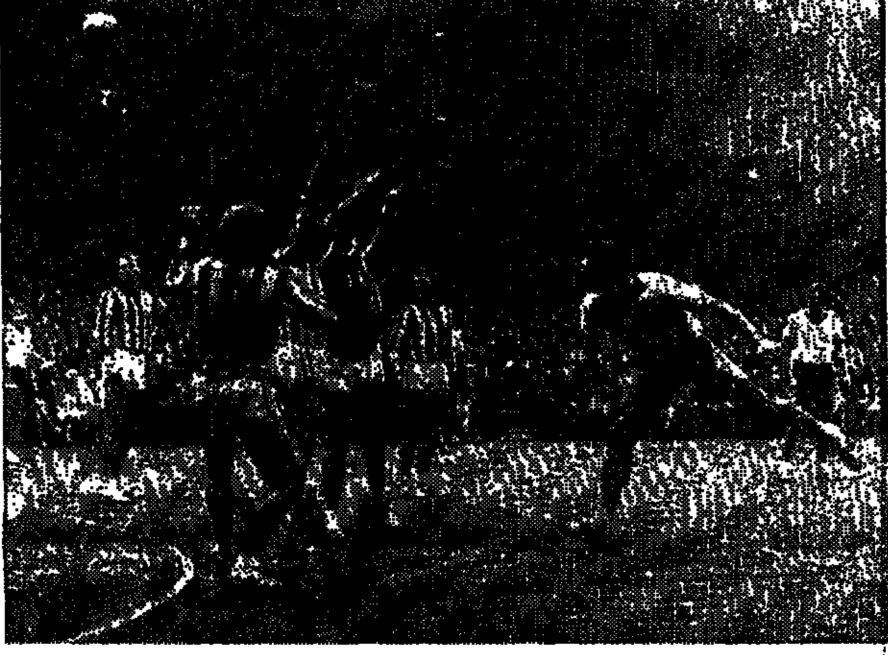
Est Berlin's coach derived scant benefit from having trained his team under similar conditions at home. At the Dynamo sports hall he had relayed a recording of the applause at Westfalenhalle during the previous encounter between Gummersbach and a Rumanian team over the loudspeaker.

But even without the vocal support for the home team Dynamo would have lost. Gummersbach were a good deal better. Hansi Schmidt in particular, a tower of strength for any team, brought them to the brink of despair.

On occasion Schmidt drew three opponents in to tackle him, leaving the way clear for the other forwards to attack. He also took shots at goal from the hip like a cowboy and hid the ball behind his back only to pass to a clubmate charging forward at full pelt. At times it was a game of cat and mouse.

The "murderous" Westfalenhalle merely provided the background music. It started as soon the two teams, Dynamo in red and Gummersbach in light blue tracksuits, entered the arena to warm up.

The noise reach ear-splitting levels as the East Berlin players were introduced one by one over the loudspeaker, each bowing to the public, only to be greeted with the rhytmic chant of "So what?" But this happens at every game and was not an insult specially directed at the visitors from East Berlin. The crescendo of noise is part and parcel of a final.



An exciting attacking moment in the Dynamo versus Gummersbach handball match (Photo: Nordbild)

It was hardly surprising in view of whar was at stake that relations between the two teams were cool to begin with. The thaw did not come until Gummersbach were sure of winning the sixty-pound European Cup. At the buffet that evening all was sweetness and light, the one team having won the Cup, the other having done its best.

The city fathers of Dortmund played their part in ensuring that all ended well; Dortmund had originally intended inviting the East Berliners to attend an official reception but Dynamo refused on the ground that they could not do so until Bonn had officially recognised the GDR.

So the invitation was issued in the name of the handball association and Chief Burgomaster Heinrich Sondermann (Social Democrat) remained a figure on the sideline at the buffet. He did not even deliver the speech he had prepared.

The visitors remained true to their recognition refusal in refusing to accept silver cups and plates the city of Dortmund had ready to present them with as a memento of the occasion. In anticipation of the refusal no date had been engraved in them so they can always be used again.

It also remains to be seen whether or not the Dynamo team will be able to accept the invitation extended by Gummersbach to take part in their Fair Play Cup competition this November. Dynamo must first consult the powers that be before accepting.

So it is that vestiges of abnormality remain in a mere sporting encounter between two German teams from the two German states — a simple game of handball.

(DIE ZEIT, 1 May 1970)

Gummersbach's finest hour

The finest hour in the club annals of VfL Gummersbach was the European Cup win on 28 April 1967 against Dukla Prague. Westfalenhalle, Dortmund, was drowned in a storm of applause from the 12,000 crowd as the Gummersbach handball team romped home 17-13 to become the fourth German team to win the European Cup after Frischauf Göppingen in 1960 and 1962 and GDR champions DHfK Leipzig in 1966.

Three years later, on 26 April 1970. Gummersbach repeated this feat to the sound of comparable applause. They ended a spectacularly successful season with a deserving 14-11 win over SC Dynamo Berlin, the outcome not being decided until the last ten minutes of normal time though.

Gummersbach won the Cup because it numbers among its players ex-Rumanian and naturalised German Hans-Günther Schmidt, an absolutely outstanding player known to all in the world of handball as Hansi Schmidt.

Since failling to return home with his Rumanian club many years ago six-foot three-inch Schmidt has lived in Gummersbach, a market town of 35,000 people not far from Cologne that by virtue of its VfL sports club occupies a key position in the world of handball.

After Hansi's performance at Dortmund the pundits would not be far wrong in calling the club VfL Schmidt.

One swallow may not make a summer but one Hansi Schmidt certainly won the day for Gummersbach scoring nine out of fourteen goals. The opponents' eleven were shared between six men.

As heralded beforehand Hansi Schmidt was burning with ambition, spirit and determination to win. If a team is compared with an orchestra Schmidt can only be described as the tympanist.

The road to the top began with two wins against Tatran Presov, the Czech champions, who lost 14-13 at home and 10-9 in Dortmund. Then came Spojnia Danzig, the Polish champions, whom Gummersbach dealt with summarily, winning 30-21 in Cologne and 26-20 in Danzig.

Number three in the list was Kunstseva-Trud of Moscow, considered by many to be a favourite on the quiet. Gummersbach lost 22-17 to them in Moscow, such a high margin that all seemed lost, but on 21 March, again in Dortmund, Gummersbach came back from behind to beat the Russian team 20-11.

The 13-16 defeat sustained in Bucharest against Rumanian champions and title-defenders Steaua Bucharest was expected. On 14 April in Dortmund Gummersbach again came back to win 15-8 against Gheorghe Gruia's men.

On the long, hard road to the final Hansi Schmidt scored no less than 54 of Gummersbach's 145 goals! The final, then was Schmidt's day if ever one was. Yet the Cup was won by the team as a whole. The tougher the problem, the harder they went about solving it.

Every single member of coach Dr Horst Dreischang's team reached his peak after training up to four times a week. Helmut Kosmehl, for instance, reached superb form and youngster Klaus Kater in goal looks a likely prospect for national goalkeeper at the 1972 Olympics if ever anyone did.

So it is unfair to call Gummersbach VfL Schmidt after all.

(DIE ZEIT, 1 May 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.60	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 6.—		